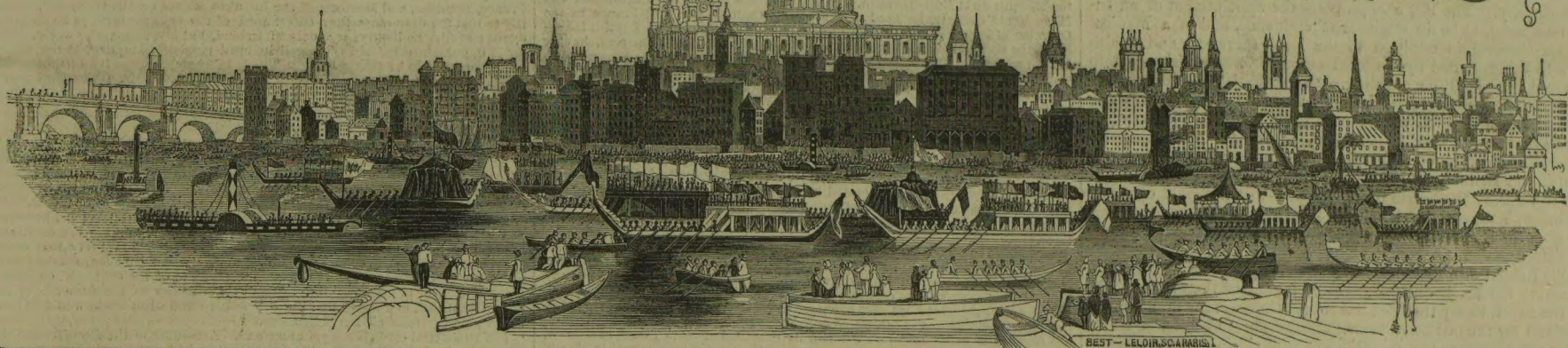


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

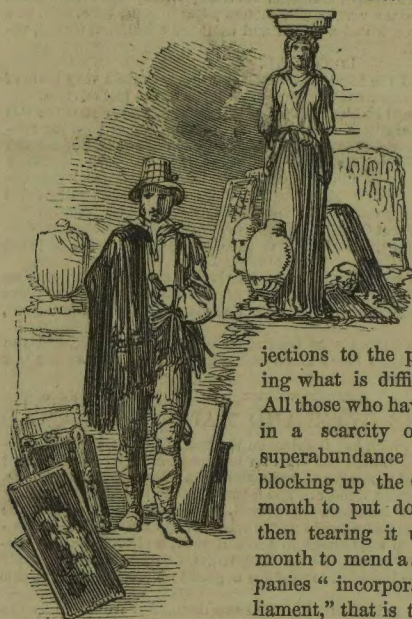


No. 257.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

HEALTH OF TOWNS.



and water, giving very little of both, and that of very bad quality, at any price they choose to ask, except where there is a rival Company to under-sell them—all these bodies, and all their connections, and all they employ, will come forth and exclaim against "unconstitutional" interference, will pronounce the dreadful word "centralisation," which Englishmen, knowing nothing about, believe to be something very shocking indeed; and all these interests, and all these bodies, and all these "cries," will be forthwith raised in noisy opposition to the Government Bill for Improving the Sanatory Condition of Towns. It is as well, then, to start with an

It would be the truest common-place to say of Lord Morpeth's Bill, that it deals with a difficult subject: it would be absurd to allude to that difficulty at all, were it not for the fact that the public must expect many awful pamphlets and heavy columns full of objections to the plan, laboriously proving what is difficult to be impossible. All those who have a "vested interest," in a scarcity of water-pipes and a superabundance of paving-stones, in blocking up the City of London for a month to put down a road-way, and then tearing it up again for another month to mend a sewer; and all Companies "incorporated by Act of Parliament," that is to say, licensed by the Legislature to tax the people for light

acknowledgment that the question is a difficult one; and, taking that for granted, to set about seeing how the difficulty can be dealt with. All the trash about impossibility is not worth noticing; everything is possible that men determine to do, if sufficient means are properly applied.

After many years of enquiry, and many Blue Books filled with the results thereof, we are beginning to think that it may be as well to spend our money in fighting Fever as the French, and that we have "natural enemies" in continually the midst of us, more formidable than those across the Channel; foes, which, though invisible, sweep away whole armies every year, dealing their havoc with arms that strike without noise, and kill without alarming. For every victim struck down in manhood, a family is plunged into pauperism or difficulty, or embarrassment, varying according to his rank in the great "Army of Industry," which England is, and must be, to keep her station; and all that adds to pauperism, difficulty, and embarrassment, swells the train of miseries with which the onward march of every generation is clogged and impeded. The bare cost of the loss of life that can be clearly traced to our ever-present enemy, disease engendered by inattention to physical laws, is calculated at nine millions a-year. Money lost, is sometimes as good a spur to action as the prospect of money to be gained, and in the above fact, added to other considerations, we see the force that will compel some steps to be taken in the matter, all opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

Success will only be a work of time; and the passing an Act is the very smallest part of what will have to be done. The carrying it into effect will be the true difficulty; for those whom such a measure will disturb are few and organised; the community to be benefitted are many, spread over a large surface, disunited, and, what is worse, as yet extremely apathetic. In all cases of collective danger the sense of peril in individuals is trifling: in a battle everybody knows that some must be killed, but all trust to the chance that they shall escape. In a community the case is still worse, for the richer classes purchase drainage and ventilation, and good air, just as do they wines and carriages; it is the powerless masses who

are unable to help themselves, and from long habit do not even know that they require helping. But as air, water, and light are pure and abundant enough till men poison it, shut it out, and stint its quantity, it is fit we should try whether knowledge cannot be brought to bear on the evils ignorance creates, and give us an approach to what Nature furnishes till man spoils her handy work. We shall be accused of optimism, and of "talking Utopia," if we say there is no absolute, unalterable necessity that makes a crowded city "a foul and pestilential congregation of vapours." The difference between the dwelling of one man and a million is merely the increased scale of the arrangements, all within the reach of money and science. We accept London, with its smoke and filth, and narrow ways, its Corporation system, which dates almost from the feudal ages, and all the complicated interests that have grown up in later times, till they have become powers; and we regard all this and all its consequences as unalterable; yet the change will come; at this moment the means exist of clearing it of its eternal canopy of smoke; that it should be clean is a mere question of labour; there is a company ready to drain it; and that the houses should have more light and ventilation can be effected by repealing a single tax. We are convinced that mud, smoke, and foul air, will become traditions, and our descendants, when they read of "old London," will feel a very proper contempt for us who could live in the midst of such things, wondering how we could endure them, just as we marvel at our fathers burning each other for believing too much in Witchcraft, or too little in the Church, and spiking up human heads and limbs on Temple Bar—a practice still extant in Madagascar.

The Bill of the Government will not effect everything: no single measure of one Minister or Session could do so; but it will make a beginning; and when we get on the right track, the energy of the people increasing as it finds success, will do the rest. The measure is based upon enquiries that have been carefully made by men who may be considered authorities. It establishes a Board of Health and Public Works, that is, of such public works as shall be found necessary for health. Its duties are to investigate and report



PROCESSION OF MR. HUGHES'S THEATRICAL TROUPE OF ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, HORSES, &c.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

as to the condition of towns and districts, and, on their recommendation, powers will be given to Town Councils to execute such works as may be required; where there is no Corporation, the town may elect a body of men for the same purpose. The Act is confined to England, and includes London, which the bill of Lord Lincoln did not, the great Leviathan having a facility of escaping the meshes of the Law. A power is given to the Crown of "extinguishing all bodies of Commissioners acting under local acts, for any purpose connected with sanitary legislation, in order that their various powers may vest in one and the same authority. The Bill also proposes the appointment of an Inspector-General, to be an engineer of eminence, and of a Medical Inspector-General, in addition to the local surveyors and health officers to be appointed by the local authorities. Provisions are to be inserted in the Bill for enabling such authorities to contract with gas and water companies, to construct works, and, if necessary, compel the sale of such works, as already exist. The expense of permanent works will, by the Bill, be spread over a series of years, and imposed on occupiers, instead of owners."

Two things strike us as inconsistent in any Government undertaking to improve the health of the people—that it should continue the Window Tax, and permit Burial in Cities and Towns. If we are to go to the roots and causes of evils, here are two that ought to be exterminated forthwith. The Window Tax has darkened and stifled about two generations, and driven builders to devices for escaping the Exchequer, much more ingenious than sightly. It is not too much to say that Pitt has ruined the domestic architecture of England for the last forty years. There has not been a house built for the residence of a middle-class family, since the Window Tax was imposed, at all approaching in effect, convenience, and comfort, those of the days of Elizabeth and the Stuarts. We do not speak of mansions: the Sutherlands and Grosvenors are beyond the influence of the tax-gatherer; the impost is also lighter, in proportion, on palaces than on the rows of dingy boxes that are called houses, in "genteel" neighbourhoods. While this tax remains, effort will be cramped; light and air must be enfranchised, and builders released from counting windows, and planning houses with as few as possible. It is a stupid sacrifice of the main object to subordinate details—the minor accessory influencing the cost of life. That tax must and will be abolished. Burial in towns is to be dealt with by an act next year, so there are hopes of that shocking practice terminating. In all the cities of Europe it was prohibited ages ago. No one, who has not resided in London can form an idea of the indecency and reckless disregard of the most solemn ideas to which it gives rise. It profanes the service of the dead, shocks the feelings of the living, and makes the "breath of life" in some neighbourhoods almost a misnomer. The prohibition of city interments should have preceded any sanitary measure; but we cannot do everything at once—and, therefore, we presume the most easy and obvious steps are deferred till the last.

PROCESSION OF ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, AND HORSES.

This street spectacle may be regarded as a sort of walking advertisement of Easter pageant, to be produced at Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday next. The "Mammoth Troupe," it appears, reached the Euston-square terminus of the North Western Railway, on Saturday; and by various notes preliminary, in the newspapers of Sunday, the public were prepared for a very superb sight on Monday morning, when, it was announced, "a grand procession" of the establishment would take place from the terminus, through the principal streets of the metropolis to premises provided for the troupe, in Farringdon-street. Accordingly, on Monday morning, says a somewhat picturesque report of the affair, "In the interior of the terminus the preparations for caparisoning the Burmese elephants, camels, and the numerous stud, commenced early in the morning, and to the stranger the scene resembled an Asiatic cortège of a military character, so various were its hues, costumes, and appendages."

At about half-past twelve o'clock, the gates of the terminus were opened, and the procession issued in the following order, amidst the cheers of the crowd:—1. The leader on horseback; the horse caparisoned in blue and gold, with yellow and scarlet trimmings. 2. The magnificent dragon carriage, drawn by four camels with burnished gold ornaments, and the panels painted with appropriate devices, which, with cupola, stands 21 feet high. In this were placed the band, twelve in number, playing an eastern march. The carriage was driven by Mr. Wyld, the manager. 3. Two richly-ornamented travelling carriages, each drawn by two camels similarly harnessed, the drivers in costume. 4. Four large vans, termed dressing-room carriages, drawn by two horses each. 5. The grand Burmese elephant carriage, with the two elephants in Eastern costume, the drivers similarly attired. 6. Mr. Hughes's private carriage, in which were Mrs. Hughes and family. 7. Eight horsemen, single file, the animals in new and rich housings. 8. Eight ladies on horseback, similarly arranged, attired in riding habits. 9. Ten luggage vans, two horses each, in single file. 10. Mr. Hughes, the proprietor, in a curriole, built in the form of a nautilus. 11. A large parade carriage, drawn by four horses, and driven by Mr. Webb, the curator. 12. Eight Burmese ponies, with trappings of blue and gold, led by grooms. Last. One camel, habited as the former ones, and led by four attendants, made up the cavalcade.

From the enormous number of persons who lined the streets, the procession moved at a slow pace, and by the time it reached Piccadilly, the crowd was immense. From Piccadilly the route taken was along Pall-mall, Charing-cross, Westminster-bridge, Lambeth-road, and Blackfriars-bridge, to the premises prepared for the troupe in Farringdon-street.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

The present epoch of transition in dress gives an impetus to novelties of every species, and our great *magazins de mode* are rivaling each other in the elegance and originality of their inventions. Many of the heads of these houses, such as that of Vouillon and Lauré, and others, have gone to Paris to gather materials, and to view the novelties which are preparing for Longchamps, so that, had the weather continued favourable, we might have seen the counterparts of these worn in London on the same day, thanks to the present extraordinary expedition of transit.

After Easter it is *de règle* that a complete change should be effected in fashionable costume, both for the morning promenade, the afternoon drive, and for the evening gaities, and many hands are now busy at work for the purpose. For morning wear, straw bonnets will still be worn. They are too convenient and too pretty to be relinquished: the forms will be changed, being rounded and close; the style of trimming will undergo some alterations, but must always be very simple.

Crape and gaze Iris are the materials adopted for bonnets of more ceremony, by the first-rate houses in Paris. Pink, white, Nemours blue, vert d'Isly, and Nankin colours, are the shades which obtain most favour; they will be trimmed with flowers, and very little ribbon; the farther we advance, the more simplicity in head-dress seems to be desired. Those mixtures of blonde, of flowers, feathers, and ribbons formerly in vogue, are now to be seen on no bonnet possessing real pretensions to fashion and elegance. Flowers, or a single feather, with a little ribbon, are now more than sufficient trimming for any bonnet.

Black will be much worn this season, even in hot weather, only the materials will be lighter. Black mantelets, for morning wear, in silk, trimmed with lace, will be much in favour. For the evening, dresses will be made in black moire, for dinner wear, and for balls, in black tulle, with three skirts, looped up with bouquets or agraves of pink roses or camellias. Black is always becoming, especially to those ladies who are inclined to *embonpoint*. For a *brune*, nothing can be more becoming than a coiffure of black lace, with large roses, without leaves.

Evening dresses are made rather *décolletés* on the shoulders. The berthes open in front. The bodice is frequently trimmed with a number of little bouillons of ribbon, which are also placed on the sleeves, and intermixed frequently with a fringe of precious stones, and even of diamonds.

Lace is much employed on dresses of pink moire. It is twisted like a garland, and forms a tablier in front of the skirt; it is looped and fastened at intervals with puffs of ribbon.

For dresses for large parties, flowered damasks, moires antiques; and materials of this rich description will maintain their vogue, for nothing can exceed their distinction and good taste; brocade dresses, with borders and founces, are also frequently selected for Court dresses, and damask for the train—such, at least, was the favourite costume at the first Drawing-room.

The greater number of the young ladies, on that occasion, chose dresses of a lighter material, such as three skirts of tulle over white silk, looped up with bouquets of green leaves; the mantles were made in taffetas d'Italie, or white Moire trimmed with tulle and flowers. The Court head dress is much changed from what it used to be. The pyramid of feathers formerly worn is replaced by three or four, which, instead of standing upright, are placed almost horizontally, and encircle the face. A new style of ball dress, much spoken of, is tulle or crêpe-lisse embroidered in gold, and worn over a petticoat of white satin. Various coiffures will be composed of lace, of gold and silver, with branches of flowers or green leaves, fringed with ribbons, and falling like feathers.

The turbans à la Juive, in white crêpe-lisse, and gold chiefs with long barbes of spangled tulle, will be much worn this season.

The favourite materials for morning dresses will be light—Scotch plaids, stripes, glacé silks, in the most delicate colours, and thin materials with the most fantastic patterns, and almost always made en redingote.

For dinner dresses the richest materials and colours, such as China blue, Nemours blue, Isly green Nankin, will be in requisition; a great deal of lace, a great number of bows of ribbon, small tight sleeves, long waists, and very full skirts, with a slight train, will be the favourite style.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Our quidnuncs have been, for the last few days, on the tip-toe of curiosity, on account of the arrival of Mr. O'Connell. The opinion of the masses was that the Liberator, approaching the termination of his career, was desirous to be interred at the head-quarters of revolution—in the very crater of the volcano. Without loss of time, all those who are in search of notoriety, were in motion to victimise the political invalid with their speeches and "visits in state." Besides the doctors and the clergy, only two personages of any note have succeeded—the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, the leader of the aristocratic Legitimists, and M. de Montalembert, the head of the young Catholic party of France in the Chamber of Peers. The latter—whose mother, by the by, was an English lady—has alone been able to plant a speech, published in the French papers, having headed with an oration a body of visitors, to whom the hero of the Emerald Isle was compelled to make an answer. Mr. O'Connell is this day suffering from dyspnoea, and in a very precarious state of health; such, indeed, that I am of opinion he will finish his career in Rome, where not only the Pope, but many English Catholic prelates, such as Cardinal Weld, and the converted Oxford divines, are preparing for his reception. In vain has the hospitality of Lord Normanby and other English residents been offered to the wayfarer—he is hastening to where his mind may find peace with the heads of his religion; at the same time, the balmy air of a more genial climate may soothe his bodily sufferings. The presence of the celebrated Irish giant of politics—he who has shown what mighty revolutions in Great Britain personal energy can effect, without shaking in the least the foundations of the State—naturally is the absorbing topic.

Beyond this we have been entertained by deaths and marriages with our volatile countrymen—the serious and the gay being equally commingled. Mlle. Mars' obsequies—in which took place the burial of all that was left of comedy itself—has of course set in motion all the dealers in *bon mots* and orations, and all the *gobemouches* who are ever agape awaiting to swallow them, and rejoice in due repetition. Now, the subject to the Parisians is already worn threadbare, and reduced to such sapient discoveries as that Mlle. Mars (Mars, in French, meaning March) left the stage in the month of March, and was buried in March. Her burial has quite eclipsed the obsequies of the late Minister, Martin du Nord, and other recently defunct worthies of France. Now marriages have their turn. First comes that of the celebrated and liberal General de Lamoricière, who, instead of marrying M. Thiers' beautiful sister-in-law, is about to choose for his better half a fair aristocrat from the Faubourg St. Germain, to the infinite indignation of the Democrats. Another marriage on the tapis, and immediately forthcoming, is that of the daughter of Georges Sand. As you of course are aware, this is but the *pseudonyme* of the celebrated blue stocking Madame Dudevant, who, with the male *nom de guerre* of Georges Sand, adopted the masculine dress and many of the accompanying habits, from smoking to duelling. Still is the bride everywhere called *Miss Georges Sand*, and probably will be married under that name—as if she had no father but her mother! The fact is, in France we are perpetually masquerading, and all the year round and at all hours; so that, at last, no one knows what is the real or the assumed character.

Speaking of masquerading out of season, I must tell you that even the private masque balls did not finish with the Carnival. A fancy one has taken place at an English lady's house since I last wrote. It lasted till six in the morning. All caricatures were forbidden, but, amidst the numbers of truly brilliant and appropriate costumes there were some absolutely absurd, one gentleman's costume being made up of articles of dress of dates a century from each other; whilst a nobleman present wore a helmet, over which figured a pasteboard animal of such size, that it broke some of the glass of the chandelier the first step he took in the dance. One of the principal topics of conversation amongst those *chaperons* and other guests who only actively join in the pleasures of the hour at supper, was the disgraceful trick played off on a noble and celebrated lady. I allude to the present Duchess de Talleyrand, who, under her previous name of Duchess de Dino, so long contended in London with the Princess de Lieven for the supremacy of female diplomacy, and divided with the Princess Esterhazy, Ladies Londonderry and Palmerston, the leadership of fashion. Her uncle, by marriage, Prince Talleyrand, left her an immense fortune, and being the last living neiress of the Sovereign Dukes of Courland, she has great estates of her own. The consequence is, that this celebrated politician is the object of the pursuit of every fortune-hunter. The advances of one of these modern Jasons being lately rejected with indignant reproof, he circulated all over France the news that the Duchess, in order to marry a young schoolmaster in Prussia, her native country, was about to enter the Protestant Church. You may easily imagine what avalanches of remonstrance from friends and from Prelates at once fell on the devoted head of her Grace, who, having reached fifty years of age, has a very cool enjoyment of that acumen for which she was so early distinguished, but who, as a woman, is as vulnerable as ever by the shafts of ridicule.

Another topic of conversation amongst the elderly ladies at the Fancy was the melancholy death of one of the most fashionable physicians in Paris, Dr. Auvrit, who when the door of his carriage was opened by his servant, at the door of a patient who had sent in urgent hurry for his aid, was found dead on the seat; apoplexy having struck him like a thunderbolt. Fortunately, the event was hidden from the patient, whom it might have killed in his precarious state; for there is something awful in having sent for a physician in the hour of need, and to know that, in his person, death is at your door.

The Chamber of Deputies has distinguished itself this week more than ever by the indiscretion and absurdity of its members; even M. Guizot, so cautious and so dignified, when the corruption which pervades and undermines all France through the Government offices was spoken of, exclaimed that it was not corruption, but only "abuse of influences." In a long past and less civilised age your great Minister of public corruption, Sir Robert Walpole, could not be more daring and cooler in his estimation of the cankers of the State. However, the public journals record sufficiently, and more than sufficiently, all that is said in the Chamber; my visits are, therefore, only to the Lobby—that is called the *Salle des pas perdus*, where, without, the most timid of senators within are generally the most loquacious. There I was present at a dispute between two Deputies, on the subject of Ireland and O'Connell, when one of them, to maintain that the Paris population is as wretched as in Ireland, presented the following statistical data:—Half the population die in the hospitals; an immense proportion scarce see daylight, and work all the night—amongst whom are 1200 sewer-men, 5000 nightmen, 6000 chiffonniers, 5000 *ecurisseurs*, and others, who lead a subterranean existence in the foulest air; 100,000 coachmen, waggoners, &c. &c., who never go to bed till morning; and 22,000 galley-slaves, who have finished their time of yulmishment, or have escaped from the hulks.

You will allow that this estimate is anything but agreeable to polite ears. We, however, expect that more terrible secrets will be laid open in the Chamber of Deputies—those relating to the Administration of Algeria. For the Budget of that country, which absorbs the money and blood of France, will soon be discussed, and the young and impetuous General de Lamoricière, now become a Deputy, will be opposed to his rival, as well as Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Bugeaud. The enormities committed in that country would make even a savage tremble. The mania for writing on revolutionary subjects is as rife as ever. M. Lamartine is writing, it is said, another Memoir on the "Assemblées Constituantes." As my last piece of news I must give Count de Chteauvibrand's *bon mot* on the subject. Expecting him to have continued his florid poetical style, and vanished over with euphuism the sanguinary horrors of the revolutionary tribunals, "Il aura doré même la Guillotine," was the opinion of Chteauvibrand.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* of Monday, contains an article of four columns in length, said to be written by M. Michel Chevallier, calculated to excite great alarm relative to the approaching harvest. This article created a sort of panic on 'Change on Monday. Nevertheless, there has been a considerable decline in the price of grain in Paris, and in the provincial markets of France. The *Débats* concludes its remarkable article by calling upon the Chamber to enact a law for the free importation of grain, as the only measure calculated to prevent the recurrence of the present calamity.

Prince Jules de Polignac, the Prime Minister of Charles X., and whose unfortunate Administration produced the Revolution of 1830, died at St. Germain, near Paris, on the night of the 29th ult. He died of a gouty affliction, from which he has suffered for the last two years. He lived at St. Germain for several years past in retirement. The Prince's elder brother, the Duke de Polignac, died a short time ago, and the only brother now surviving is the Prince Melchior de Polignac, who was formerly aide-de-camp to the Dauphin.

The French Ministers have retrieved their recent defeat on the Vice-Presidency by a large majority against the proposition of M. Duvergier de Hauranne, for a reform in the Chamber of Deputies. The division was 154 in favour of M. Duvergier de Hauranne's motion, and 252 against it, leaving the Ministers a majority of 98.

M. Guizot, during the debate, took the opportunity of making a sort of manifesto, in regard to the reforms which the Ministers intended to propose. M. Guizot's promises seem to amount to very little. At Lisenx he told the electors that every party would promise them reform, but that the Conservatives were the only party that could grant it; but it appears now that he is to follow out the precise system upon which he has acted for the last year, which is to do nothing. He declared that he took great credit for several measures which the Government had already carried, or were about to bring forward, and instanced more particularly the bill relative to secondary instruction, the Prison Bill, the new law relative to the colonies, and the Customs Bill. These were the only reforms to which he would consent. The *Presse* is very dissatisfied with these proposals, which are, of course, still less satisfactory to the opposite papers.

The funeral of Mlle. Mars took place yesterday week in Paris. The service was performed in the Church of the Madeleine, and was attended by all the company of the Théâtre Français, female as well as male actors, and most of the performers of the other theatres. Four hundred places were reserved round the catafalque, and the rest of the church was completely filled. The pall was borne by M. Keratry, vice-president of the special commission for the Royal theatres; M. Viennet, M. Liadères, Baron Taylor, M. Auber, and M. Samson, of the Comédie Française. After the service was finished, the procession proceeded to the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. When the body had been deposited in the vault, several orations were delivered over it. No performance took place on that night at the Théâtre Français.

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death, at Nancy, in his 73rd year, of the celebrated Count Drouot, Lieutenant-General of Artillery. Napoleon said of Count Drouot that "his morality, probity, and simplicity would have done honour to the epoch of Cincinnatus." Napoleon bequeathed him 100,000*fr.*, which he expended in acts of beneficence.

The successor of Count St. Aulaire as Ambassador in London is not yet ap-

pointed. The candidates are the Count de Flahaut, the Duke de Montebello, and M. de Barrante. M. de Barrante has for some years past been Ambassador in Russia without quitting Paris, there being only a Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg. Should M. de Barrante be appointed to London, it is probable that Count Bresson will be appointed Ambassador to Russia.

Mr. George Hudson, M.P., and family, have arrived in Paris. Dr. Oliffe, who was in attendance on Mr. O'Connell, on his arrival in Paris, on Saturday called in Dr. Chomel, one of the King's physicians, in consultation; and both these gentlemen declared that there is no organic lesion whatever in the case, and are sanguine as to his ultimate recovery. Amongst others who sent to learn the state of Mr. O'Connell's health were Lord Holland and the Marquis of Normanby, the latter of whom also sent Mr. O'Connell an invitation to dinner, which the state of his health did not permit his accepting. On Sunday, a deputation, headed by Count de Montalembert, and composed of several Peers of France, Deputies, and Members of the Institute, waited on Mr. O'Connell, to testify to him the deep sense they entertained of the eminent services he had conferred on religious liberty, not only in Ireland, but throughout the world. The noble Count addressed Mr. O'Connell in most emphatic language to that effect, and was replied to by that gentleman briefly in French, expressive of the gratification he experienced at so flattering a manifestation. Mr. O'Connell accompanied by his youngest son and his chaplain, Dr. Miley, left Paris on Monday afternoon for Orleans, on his way to Italy.

SPAIN.

Our private letters from Madrid inform us that the debate on the Address is at length concluded. In his speech on the 11th article, M. Mendizabel warmly advocated the justice of the claims of the foreign creditors of Spain, and offered to prove to M. Mon that they could have been adjusted by applying the available resources of the country in national property to the payment of the debt. M. Mon replied that he likewise recognised the justice of those claims; he, however, disagreed from M. Mendizabel respecting the mode of regulating the debt, and felt convinced that it was not by mortgaging the national property that credit could be consolidated, but by a good and economical Administration, and the appropriation of the surplus of the receipts to the payment of the debt. M. de Santillan, the Minister of Finance, also proclaimed the equity of the demands of the foreign creditors, and hoped that the day would come when Spain would have it in her power to fulfil all her obligations.

The Ministerial crisis is not yet at an end. According to the *Heraldo*, and the other organs of the Moderados, the Queen never had any idea of intrusting the reins of Government to the Progressista party, but, on the contrary, that the party now in power will probably be strengthened by the union of Narvaez, Mon, Bravo Murillo, and Olivan in one Cabinet. The *Espectador*, on the contrary, asserts that a Progressista Cabinet is likely to be formed under the presidency of M. Gurigay.

There had been some corn riots at Santiago, in consequence of the orders given by the Government to close the ports. The rioters pillaged some corn, and, in a conflict with the armed force, killed a soldier and wounded a National Guard, before they could be subdued.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon letters of the 22nd ult., which, however, contain very little of interest, for the civil war remains in the same position as at the last advices.

Marshal Saldanha remained at his head quarters, with his army, and there was no appearance of any preparation for an attack on the city. Indeed, on the contrary, it was currently reported that a negotiation had been entered into between the Government and the Junta, for an adjustment of the differences between them. It was reported that Saldanha had despatched a confidential aide-de-camp to Lisbon to explain to their Majesties the difficulties of his position, and the probability was increasing daily that British mediation must be accepted.

Artillery had been sent from Oporto to Viana, as the Junta have determined to reduce the Castle of that town, the receipts of the Custom-house being of great value to them at present.

The Junta had called on all importers to pay, within fifteen days, the duties on all bonded goods in store, in direct violation of the law, which allows five years for the clearance of merchandise. The English merchants, through the Consul, have protested.

Trade generally was in a bad state at Oporto, owing to the blockade, and the refusal of the Junta to permit boats laden with casks for the wine of the last vintage to ascend the Douro.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The half-monthly mail, which left Bombay on the 2nd of March, reached London on Thursday morning. There had been no interruption to tranquillity, but it would appear that several provinces of India were in a very threatening state.

Much dissatisfaction exists in Lahore. The Queen-Mother and others are busy in intrigues. A conspiracy has been discovered, which had for its object the murder of Tej Singh, who is looked upon as the friend of the British. The Queen-Mother and her son Dhuleep were about to proceed upon a pilgrimage, but prevented by the interference of the British Resident, Colonel Lawrence. Their departure from Lahore was intended to produce a grand movement amongst the disaffected.

In Moultan the Moulraj, as if enraged at the sums demanded from him by the Dewan of Lahore, is levying the most oppressive taxes. His oppressions, like those of Gholab Singh, will speedily create a desire in those districts for the establishment of the British rule. Cashmere and Moultan, as well as Lahore, are likely ere long to belong to the dominions of Great Britain, for the inhabitants groan under the hated yoke of their native Rajahs and Nazims.

There is said to be a great scarcity of money at Cabul. Dost Mahomed remained there in quiet, while his Wuzer and son, the notorious Akbar, was restless, and hurrying from one place to another, as if agitated by some powerful motives. He was, in December, at Candahar, whence he took one of his uncles as a hostage, and brought him to his father. In January he, having returned to Cabul, had set out for Jellalabad.

The winter has been unusually severe in the north of India. Snow to the depth of three feet had fallen at Simla, and abundant rains had fertilized the plains, and given promise of an abundant harvest in the Jullunder and other districts. The Governor General, who was moving through the north-west provinces on a tour of inspection, was expected at Meerut on the 22nd of February. He has punished several and rewarded others of the "protected Sikh Chiefs" for their conduct during the late war.

The Commander-in-Chief was at Saharampore, whither it was thought the Governor-General would proceed, on his route to the hills, before the commencement of the hot season. His return to Calcutta is not expected for some months more.

The death of the King of Oude took place on the 13th of February; but such were the activity and good arrangements of the Resident, Colonel Richmond, that his eldest son and successor was placed on the throne without any of the disturbances usual on such occasions.

From Scinde there is nothing new. Sir Charles Napier was at Hyderabad, and Scinde was as tranquil as any province of India, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the great portion of the Bombay regiments which had been stationed there.

The misery which prevails in the rural districts of the western presidency of India is still very great.

The shareholders of the Oriental Bank at Bombay had, at a public meeting, rejected the propositions made to them by the directors of their branch in London; but other amended resolutions had been agreed to for the adoption of the latter.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

March 27.

In a Convocation holden this day, the nomination of the Rev. Bartholomew Price, M.A., fellow of Pembroke, as a public examiner in disciplines, mathematics, &c., was unanimously approved.

In a Congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—Rev. George Henry Turner, and Rev. Charles William Willock, Balliol; Rev. Edmund du Buisson, Oriel; John Henry Slessor, Scholar of University.

March 29.

Congregations for granting graces and conferring degrees, will be holden during the ensuing Easter Term, on the following days:—Wednesday, April 14; Thursday, April 22; Thursday, April 29; Thursday, May 6; Saturday, May 22.

CAMBRIDGE.

March 26.

At a Congregation holden this day (being the last day of term) the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—Thomas P. Broadmeed, George Rostrick, William George Clerke, Joseph Holme, Henry Kearny, and John Richards, Trinity College; George Wigman Heming, St. John's College; William Bonner Hopkins, Caius College; John Williamson Leader, James Burchall, jun., and Joseph Hall, Corpus Christi College (compounder); John Young Nicholson, Emmanuel College; Edmund Randolph, Jesus College; William Harding Girdlestone, Albert Henry Wratiaslaw, and Edward Walker Wilkinson, Christ's College.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.—The Master and Fellows of this Society have translated Corbet Hare, M.A., to a Frankland fellowship; and Wm. Bonner Hopkins, M.A., to a fellowship on the Wortley foundation.

March 29.

The following days are appointed for the holding of Congregations during the ensuing Easter Term:—Wednesday, April 21; Wednesday, May 5; Wednesday, May 19; Friday, June 11 (Stat. B.D. Com.); Wednesday, June 23; Saturday, July 3; Monday, July 5; Friday, July 9 (end of term).

CLARE HALL.—William Frederick Lewis Fischer, B.A., of Pembroke College, has just been elected a fellow of this Society.

THE ARMY.—Lord Alexander Lennox has obtained a captaincy and company in the Blues, owing to the retirement of the Honourable C. H. Cust from the army, and Lord Otto Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster, has succeeded to a Lieutenancy.

IRISH DISTRESS.—Yesterday week (says a Glasgow paper), an emaciated, tattered, and miserable-looking object, from the Emerald Isle, managed, along with a boy, to secure a passage by one of the early trains from Ardrossan to Glasgow without a ticket, and seemed to consider himself safe on arriving at the terminus in Bridge-street, by declaring his utter inability to pay. An embargo, however, was put upon a bundle belonging to the Irishman, and after repeated attempts to persuade the railway officials to give it up, he untied his neckcloth, and paid his fare of 2s. 6d. from a store of not less than twenty sovereigns, which he had concealed in that article of clothing, and his bundle was then restored to him.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ARMY ENLISTMENT BILL.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved for copies of such correspondence as might have taken place in reference to the Limited Enlistment Bill, between the Government and the House of Lords. Earl GREY, on the ground that it would be detrimental to the public service to give up the correspondence referred to, declined to accede to the motion.—The Earl of CARDIGAN supported the motion, and stated some objections to the plan of limited enlistment, drawn from the experience they had had of the operation of such a system in other countries. In France, the regular troops had actually been beaten in popular commotions, not for want of courage and discipline, but because the populace consisted of old soldiers as well as disciplined as themselves. This was a consideration not to be lost sight of, and he trusted it would have its due weight with their Lordships.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY complained that Earl Grey had confined himself to an objection to the motion upon official grounds, without entering into the reasons for or against the measure to which his motion referred.—The motion was withdrawn; and soon afterwards the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

EMPLOYMENT ON PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.—Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. S. O'BRIEN, stated that the reduction of 20 per cent. of the numbers of those employed on the public works in Ireland, now going on, was to be a reduction of 20 per cent. in the aggregate, and not necessarily a reduction to that extent in every locality. The reduction proposed had, with one or two exceptions, taken place so far without any disturbance, and he had every reason to hope that it would be carried to completion without any serious difficulty or disturbance.

STATE OF SPAIN.—Mr. BORTHWICK asked Lord Palmerston whether any communication had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Government of Spain, in reference to the "brutal" and "atrocious" proclamation recently issued by General Breton, Captain-General of the province of Catalonia. The proclamation, he said, was of a most sanguinary character. One part of it ordained the punishment of death "upon every person who shall be taken, with or without arms, if accompanying any rebel bands—upon all spies—upon every individual carrying letters or despatches for the rebels—upon all who, after having served with the rebels, shall have taken refuge in the towns or country houses—and upon every person who shall receive or conceal in his house any of the wounded, or fugitives, of the rebel forces." Mr. Borthwick contrasted this proclamation with a circular which had been recently issued by the Comde de Montemolin, requesting all his partisans to abstain from reprisals, were the atrocities threatened by the proclamation alluded to put in force against them. General Breton had been superseded in the government of Catalonia by General Pavia, who, according to the information derived from the journals of Madrid and Barcelona, had adopted the proclamation of his predecessor, and had intimated his determination to act upon it.—Viscount PALMERSTON said that no official information, in reference to the proclamation, had reached the Government, and that, consequently, no communication upon the subject had passed between the two Governments. As to the sentiments entertained by her Majesty's Government with regard to such proceedings, every member of the House would understand them by consulting his own feelings, which must be those of disapprobation, disgust, and indignation, at such barbarous emanations from any of the Spanish authorities. While blaming and censuring these proceedings, however, the House ought to bear in mind that these atrocities were not of very recent date. It was impossible to forget the decree of Durango (hear, hear); and in the last civil war the atrocities were not entirely on the side of the Queen's troops; they had prevailed on both sides, with this difference, that, while Don Carlos had issued the decree of Durango, none such had been issued on the part of the Queen. But the barbarous practice of shooting prisoners did not originate even at that period; it would be remembered that military murders were committed under the Government of a former period.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The House again went into Committee on this Bill.

Mr. GREGORY proposed a clause to the effect that no person in possession of more than a quarter of an acre of land should be entitled to relief, unless it should be satisfactorily proved that he had parted with and surrendered his title and occupation of the same.

This proposition provoked a long conversation, but, on a division, it was carried by 117 to 17.

Lord G. BENTINCK proposed two clauses—one of which prohibited, for the future, from 1849, the occupying tenant from deducting any part of the poor-rates now payable by him from his lessor. The object of the clause was to assimilate the law in Ireland to the law in England. The noble Lord, in an animated strain, condemned the course pursued by the Government towards the people of Ireland, a course which, he said, had led to an enormous sacrifice of human life. Their Free-Trade principles, it appeared, extended to Free-Trade in the lives of the poor Irish; and, although they had wantonly lavished the money of the public, yet they were now anxious to conceal the extent of the mortality in Ireland, to which their policy had mainly contributed. He believed that for centuries no Government in any country whatever had allowed so many of its subjects to perish, without extending a hand to save them, as the Irish Government had done within the last twelve months.

Mr. LABOUCHERE denied that the Government had been indifferent to the sufferings of the people of Ireland, or that they had been anxious to conceal the extent of the mortality in that country; and this denial he gave to the noble Lord in terms as explicit, direct, and unequivocal, as his respect for the House would permit.

The first clause was negatived on a division, and Lord G. Bentinck withdrew the other. The Committee continued the debate upon the bill till past two o'clock on Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business to-day was of a more formal nature. The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Drainage of Land Bill and some private bills.

On the motion of Lord COLVILLE, a return was ordered of the Minutes of Proceedings, and a list of Peers who voted at the last election of Representative Peers of Scotland.

Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice that it was his intention to submit a motion, after Easter, on the subject of emigration.

On the motion of Earl GREY, their Lordships adjourned for the Easter recess to Thursday, the 15th of April: they will then meet in the new house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Lord MORPETH announced the nature of the measure proposed by the Government for the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the people. He prefaced his speech by some valuable statistics, proving how mortality was increased by insufficient drainage and ventilation, and scantiness of food and clothing. There was a very great waste of life from these causes. The evil being thus admitted, it was clearly the duty of the Government to interfere. He would admit that the greater part of the proposed measure was founded upon Lord Lincoln's bill; but there were some essential alterations. The Government suggested that a board, somewhat similar to that which was established last session, should be appointed; the board so appointed to consist of five members, three of whom are to be paid, and one a member of the Government, who is to act as a member of the Board without pay; and it was also proposed that the person holding the office which he (Lord Morpeth) held, namely, the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, should be *ex officio* the Chairman of this Board. (Hear.) It was proposed to call the body so constituted "The Board of Health and Public Works," who, on the petition of the inhabitants of a town or district, wherever it might be necessary to direct an inquiry to be made into the sanitary condition of any such town or district, should be empowered to recommend to the Crown the appointment of inspectors, to proceed to such town or district, and make all necessary inquiries and sufficient surveys, as well as to give all necessary directions with respect to streams and water courses, and define the proper area in which any such works might be carried on. (Hear, hear.) The Board was then, after receiving the report of the inspectors, if there should be a necessity for so doing—to recommend that an Order in Council should be issued, conferring the necessary powers on a local administration for the purpose of carrying all the sanitary arrangements which may be required into effect. As a proper supply of water was a great point, it was proposed that the powers of directing proper drainage, sewers, paving, and a sufficient supply of water, should be placed under the same control, and to give all the powers enumerated to the body appointed to carry out those regulations on the spot, and to be provided for the purpose with proper functions. The Government thought there were already too many electoral bodies, and therefore recommended that, in all towns and cities where bodies were already in existence for municipal purposes, those bodies should be selected for carrying out the sanitary objects of this measure. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The only difficulty anticipated in this mode of carrying out the measure was from the occurrence, where bits of suburbs or portions of districts in the neighbourhood of the towns or cities which are not included in the electoral wards, should be so circumstanced as to make it necessary to include them within the area in which those sanitary measures are to be carried out. Where such should be the case, the Government proposed to give a power to add to the electoral districts or wards, or even to create new wards if necessary. Lord Morpeth then said that the bill would apply to Ireland or Scotland only.—"This bill does not include in any of its provisions Ireland or Scotland, not that I do not fully believe that their condition with respect to the evils described in the reports to which I have adverted is not more crying, more requiring a remedy, and still more pressing than our own; but because I believe that there are great difficulties connected with embracing in the one parchment the condition of three countries with respect to such subjects as those included in this measure. I know, however, that my right honourable friends connected with Ireland and Scotland, within whose province the preparation of measures on the subject would fall, will give their best attention to the working of the bill, with a view to adopting it to the exigencies of their countries, and to rendering its operation efficient." (Hear, hear, hear.) The powers of several Commissioners in London would be superseded. The bill would extend to the metropolis. There was a provision, "that, by an Order in Council, to be issued under this Act, all the Commissioners of Sewers are to be superseded, the rate-payers are to be allowed to elect Commissioners for sanitary purposes, and the Crown is to have power to add a number not exceeding one-third of the number of Commissioners so elected. A larger Commission was thought necessary for London, and the Crown would also have a larger choice in adding to the number, from men fitted by their station, their knowledge, their disinterestedness, and their practical philanthropy, to discharge efficiently the duties which will devolve upon them. The bill had endeavoured to get rid of conflicting jurisdictions in municipal matters. It would also contain a power to

appoint an Inspector of Nuisances, who would see to the removal of substances that might be prejudicial to the public health. Provisions would also be incorporated in the bill for preventing the nuisance of smoke. (Hear, hear.) The bill would also contain provisions for the proper ventilation of buildings, and the Commissioners would be empowered to light the towns, and to enter into contracts with gas companies, if they thought proper, for that purpose." Lord Morpeth reverted to the importance of an ample supply of water, and quoted some authorities to prove the evils arising from an insufficient quantity. "I believe (said Lord Morpeth) it will be acknowledged that in many districts, even in this metropolis, the supply of water is too scanty and expensive. I find it stated by Mr. Toynbee, that 'the water is generally laid on in the yard, and a supply given three times a week, and, at each time the water comes on, the film of dust and black that has been deposited on the surface is mixed up with the previous accumulations. The same water is used for making bread, by a baker, who supplies a great number of the poor.' Dr. Oldis says, that 'the water retained in the rooms of the poor, for domestic purposes, soon becomes covered with black scum, and there is generally a filthy accumulation on the service of the water butts. The fatigue of fetching a proper supply, which ought to be 45 gallons a day for a cottage, is most wearying.' Mr. Hawkesley states, that 'it is perfectly well known to those acquainted with the feelings and habits of labourers, they regard it as an intolerable nuisance on their return home, tired with the day's labour, to have to fetch water from a distance out of doors, in cold or in wet, in frost or in snow.' It seems that we are not much advanced from the days of Andromache, whose fate it was

To bring
The weight of waters from Hyperia's stream.

With a view, therefore, to the due supply of water to every house, the Commissioners are empowered to make contracts with water companies." The question of rates had hitherto been an indirect obstacle to improvements in this respect. There was something in the very sound of "rates" which militates against health, industry, content, and all the virtues. Some money, however, must be raised. It was a necessary tribute which property must pay. It must be paid, in the first instance, by those who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, though it would not be long before they would find the inestimable advantage which improved health would confer. Lord Morpeth wound up his explanation of the bill in these words: "I feel that, in a matter so large and so complicated, many imperfections will be discovered, and that many oversights have occurred in the bill which we propose to bring in. I can only say that it has been framed with an honest intention, and with the single view of the public good, and most thankful shall I be if the measure, after undergoing consideration by Parliament, and receiving ultimately the sanction of the Throne, shall, in its result, effect, in some degree, what we aim at—namely, to diminish, in some degree, those noxious influences which now so painfully afflict so large a proportion of our towns and cities—to hunt down to their source, if we can, the prevailing causes of disease—to let in pure air and supply pure water—to wage war wherever we can against filth and stench, and their attendant consequences, bodily weakness and depression, fever, and the death-dealing pestilence; and thus we hope to lengthen the lives and add to the happiness of all classes of our fellow-countrymen." (Cheers.) Lord Morpeth having moved for leave to bring in the bill, which was entitled a Bill for the improvement of the Health of Towns,

Mr. MACKINNON seconded the bill, which he thought more comprehensive than the bill introduced last session by Lord Lincoln. He feared, however, that the noble Lord had not sufficiently calculated the opposition he would have to encounter, more particularly in the metropolis; but he hoped his success would be commensurate with the courage with which he had commenced the undertaking.

The Earl of LINCOLN thought the bill could scarcely be said to be more comprehensive than the one he had introduced two years ago, for nearly all its chief provisions were to be found in that bill. The noble Earl then stated several objections to the measure, and deprecated the rashness of Lord Morpeth in attempting to extend the operation of the bill to the metropolis—an attempt which must lead to a signal failure.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, and the second reading was appointed for Friday, April 23.

THE ARMY SERVICE BILL.—Sir H. DOUGLAS moved that the bill be committed that day six months. The bill, he contended, in no way tended to the interests of the soldiers, or of the classes from amongst whom they were drawn.—A discussion arose.—Mr. FOX MAULE defended the bill, and said there was no real ground for inferring that the Duke of Wellington was hostile to it. It ultimately went through Committee, *pro forma*.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock on Wednesday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and disposed of some miscellaneous business. Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Captain FRENCH, said that the Poor-Law Commissioners Bill would be introduced immediately after the recess.

The report on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday, the 16th of April.

The Customs Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE ARMY SERVICE BILL.—The House went into Committee on the Army Service Bill.—On the clause limiting the period of the first enlistment to ten years, Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS moved as an amendment that the first period of enlistment be for fourteen years.—After a discussion, the Committee divided—

For the clause	62
Against it	27
Majority for the clause	35

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on the 12th of April.

The House then adjourned for the Easter Recess, till Monday, the 12th inst.

POLICE.

AN ARTIST CHARGED WITH UTTERING A FORGED CHEQUE.

On Wednesday, at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, Henry J. Demden, an artist, was charged with having uttered a forged cheque for £120, with intent to defraud the Union Bank of London Company.

Mr. Clark, the manager of the Argyll-place branch of the Union Bank of London, said the prisoner, on Tuesday, presented a cheque for £120, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. F.W. Chappell, solicitor, of Golden-square, who banked with the Company. As the signature differed from the usual mode of signing adopted by Mr. Chappell, the cashier brought the cheque to his private room, and he then directed that the prisoner should be introduced to him, for the purpose of being questioned. When the prisoner entered the private room, he asked him where he had got the cheque from? The prisoner said he got it from a person named Arnold, with whom he had been in the habit of occasionally taking a social glass. The cheque had been given to him in a letter, which he produced. The letter purported to have been written from 3, Walcot-square. He had met him that day in Piccadilly, near the Egyptian Hall, and had consented to present the cheque, which he believed was genuine. A message was dispatched to Mr. Chappell's office, but Mr. Chappell was out. The prisoner told witness he lived at No. 4, Spring-gardens. His explanation of the way in which the cheque came into his possession appeared to be so candid that he was allowed to leave the bank, on an understanding that at a future time he would give further explanation, if needed. It was afterwards ascertained that the cheque was a forgery, and a police-constable was employed to take him into custody. The prisoner's real address was at No. 8, Little Ebury-street, Pimlico.

Police-constable C 146, Jeapes, said he took the prisoner into custody for uttering a forged cheque. The prisoner said he certainly presented the cheque, but he did not know it was a forgery. He produced the letter in which he had received the cheque.

Mr. Chappell said the cheque was not in his handwriting.

The prisoner accounted for saying that he lived at 4, Spring-gardens, by stating that he had Lord Abinger's permission to use his library.

The prisoner was remanded.

A COLLECTOR ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

At WOBSHURP-STREET, on Wednesday, John Price, late a collector in the service of the Commissioners of Pavement of the Whitechapel district, was re-examined on a charge of having embezzled various sums, amounting to £70, which he had received in the capacity of collector, appointed by them.

Mr. Jennings, clerk to the Commissioners, stated that the prisoner had filled the situation of collector about six years, but at a meeting of the Board on the 19th of February last, was discharged from his situation. It was the duty of the prisoner annually to send in a return of his accounts to be audited, but upon this occasion he only produced his books, from an examination of which it appeared that there was a balance of £6 14s. due from him to the Commissioners for rates he had received; and the prisoner tacitly admitted that to be the amount of his liability, by handing over that sum a few days afterwards. It was discovered by his successor, however, upon going to the rate-payers, that rates to the amount of £70 had been received by him, and he was given into custody.

The prisoner's solicitor contended that the evidence adduced was wholly insufficient to establish any really criminal conduct on behalf of the prisoner, who had not had sufficient time allowed him to account for the amounts in dispute.

Mr. Bronghton, however, thought that he was bound to commit the prisoner on the score of embezzlement, but took bail for his appearance at the sessions, himself in £400, and two sureties in £150 each.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, gave his last *soirée* this season on Saturday evening, at his residence in Piccadilly; and no less than 800 persons were present. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was amongst the visitors. The different rooms afforded considerable pleasure to those interested in scientific pursuits, and in the arts, by the variety of objects submitted for inspection. The noble Marquis, previous to the reception, entertained several of the members of the council of the Royal Society at dinner.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—On Monday afternoon, as a cart was passing through the West India Dock-gate, Blackwall, the tail of the cart not having been properly secured, a puncheon of rum was tilted out, and the cask having started, it was immediately surrounded by a number of individuals, who greedily swallowed the spirit, which was thirty-nine degrees over proof. One man, named William Patison, drank such a quantity that he was found next morning, at one o'clock, by a constable, in a state of insensibility outside the Railway Tavern, Poplar. He was immediately removed to the Arbour-square station, when medical aid was sent for. Dr. Baillie was in prompt attendance, and extracted no less than a pint and a half of pure spirit, and not a particle of food. Every effort that medical skill could suggest was used, but the unfortunate man gradually sunk till two o'clock, when he expired.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Correspondent at Copenhagen states that the King of Denmark entertains the intention of granting to his people constitutional institutions. The assemblies of the States will be convoked separately for three days. They will each have seven delegates, making in all twenty-eight, who will meet at Copenhagen, and discuss in concert the proposed constitution, and come to a mutual understanding upon the interests of the kingdom and the duchies.

Letters from Rome of the 18th ult., announce, that among the papers seized on a refugee implicated in the last conspiracy discovered at Ancona, were several documents showing that Austria was intriguing against the Pope's Government. Those papers having been forwarded to Rome. The Pope sent for the Ambassador. Their interview is said to have been very animated, and when the Pope conducted the Ambassador to the door, he told him, in the presence of the attendants—"I give you my blessing; but you may write to your Sovereign, that if he expects to intimidate me, he is greatly mistaken."

The latest advices from Batavia mention the preparation by the Dutch Authorities of another expedition against the inhabitants of the island of Bally, which was to start next month, to bring the resident chiefs to subjection, they having by fresh hostilities broken the stipulated terms of the recent peace.

During the trial of the Chesterfield murder case at Derby, of which a report was given in our paper last week, it was deemed necessary to have a fact deposed to by a witness residing at the former place. The telegraph was had recourse to, and scarcely five minutes had elapsed from the time of sending the message till an answer was received, saying that the witness would come by the next train!

In the statement of the proceeds of the sale of ladies' work in Dundee, last week, the following entry occurs:—"His Grace the Duke of Wellington, per a lady, £5." The explanation of this is, that a young lady of that town wrote to his Grace explaining the object of the sale, and soliciting a few autographs, which, she said, would doubtless find ready and liberal purchasers. His Grace politely declined the request, but enclosed a £5 note instead, giving his opinion that it would be more valuable than his autograph.

Lord Howden has sailed from Portsmouth in her Majesty's ship *Rattler*, for South America. The news received of the defeat of Riviera by the troops of Oribe, close to Monte Video, will probably bring his mission for the settlement of pacific terms between the contending parties to a more easy and prompt termination.

The Turkish Government have issued a decree prohibiting, after six weeks, the exportation of corn from the following ports:—Adrianople, Silistria, Vidici, Ganina, Avlonia, Delvino, Sirhala, Rodosto, Salonica, Pachaic of Broussa, Sarouhan, Aiden, Corria, Trebizond, Castamoun, Nicomedia, and Smyrna.

Among the most remarkable shipments from China, to foreign countries which have recently taken place, may be mentioned one of a considerable quantity of opera-glasses, actually so called, and of habit gloves.

The King of Prussia is said, on the authority of letters from Berlin, to be about to grant a more extended system of religious toleration than that which now exists in Prussia. Some alterations respecting the liberty of the press are also talked of.

A return just presented to Parliament shows that the balance due by the public on the 31st of March, 1846, to depositors in military savings' banks, amounted to £47,938, and the numbers of depositors to 4177.

A letter from Ascension, dated Jan. 1, 1847, contains the following:—"We have just received news of a most horrible massacre on the coast. A slave depot called Gallinas, known to have 2000 slaves ready for shipping, was so closely blockaded by our cruisers that the slave owners finding it impossible to embark the slaves, and not wishing to incur the expense of feeding them, actually in cold blood beheaded the whole number, placing their heads on poles stuck in the beach, saying, if you will not allow us to make profit of prisoners we take in war, we will kill all!"

It is stated, from Munich, that accounts have been received there of the King of Greece having been suddenly attacked by severe illness.

The *Courrier du Havre* says, "The Pauline, merchantman, just arrived from Rio de Janeiro at Havre, was the bearer of despatches announcing that the ship *Mutine* had brought to Buenos Ayres orders from the Governments of England and France to Messrs. Gore and Baron Deffandis, to sign the treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic, President Oribe, and the Envoy, Mr. Hood."

Letters from Munich announce the demise of Baron Anton de Cetto, who expired in that city on the 23rd ultimo, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The deceased in former years fulfilled many important diplomatic appointments, and enjoyed the full confidence of his Sovereign. During the reign of Napoleon he was Bavarian Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

A few days ago the following massacre was committed at Nedouchel (Pas de Calais). A father strangled his two children, one six and the other only four years old, in order that he might become the uncontrolled possessor of some little property which they inherited.

Marshal Soult entered his eighty-third year on Monday last. He was made a Marshal of France in 1804, and, consequently, has held that high rank forty-three years.

The sum of £80 was collected at the English chapel at Boulogne, on the Fast-day, for the relief of the destitute Irish.

We infer, from some accounts from Athens, that the Turco-Grecian difference is not arranged. By the French steamer, a note was addressed to M. Argyropulo, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, with directions to lay the same before the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. It appears that M. Coletti has requested the Sultan to nominate another Minister in the place of M. Musurus, after which the King of Greece will give every reasonable satisfaction that his Imperial Majesty may demand. The Sultan, however, is firm in adhering strictly to the letter of the first note addressed.

A letter from Munich, dated March 20, says:—"The estate to be given to Lola Montez is not at Starnberg, on the lake of that name. It is a castle and small estate of Sternfeld, in Franconia. The lady wanted to purchase it; but, as no one can hold land who is not naturalised, she applied for letters of naturalisation, which she would have had to do had she been neither a dancer nor a politician. The case, in the regular course of things, would then have come before the council of state.

A shocking murder, a most unusual thing for Egypt, was committed at Alexandria on the evening of the 19th ultimo, on the person of an Italian horsedealer, who, while riding on one of the public roads, was shot through the heart. No one saw the deed done, but a strong suspicion had been raised against another Italian, a rival in trade, who was seen riding behind him, and between whom and the murdered man there had always existed a most inveterate hatred. He has been arrested.

The *Staats Courant* of the 28th ultimo, reports that his Majesty the King of the Netherlands was seized on the 27th with oppression about the region of the heart, accompanied by violent palpitations. Complete repose not having brought any change in the King's condition, and his pulse becoming hard and rapid, recourse was had to copious bleeding, which was soon followed by an improvement. After a tolerably good night, the oppression and palpitation returned, but were again checked, and by the last bulletin his Majesty was much better.

The Mastership in Chancery, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Lynch, will, it is said, be conferred on Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.

In consequence of the continued dearth of provisions, there were riots on the 23rd ultimo, at Funfhaus, a village in the environs of Vienna; the bakers' and other shops were forcibly entered, and a quantity of bread and other provisions were carried off; but a detachment of hussars soon dispersed the mob. No act of personal violence was committed.

By a Parliamentary return, we learn that the average daily number of persons employed on Relief works in Ireland during the week ending the 20th of March, was 685,932, at the weekly cost of £251,394.

The entire village of Meinsleben, in the Electorate of Cassel, is offered for sale, as all the inhabitants, amounting to 600 souls, are about to emigrate to America. The village consists of 80 houses.

The *Swabian Mercury* mentions that the Austrian Government has doubled the export duty on corn from the frontiers of Silesia and Moldavia.

A few days ago, a young man was arrested at Rome, in a coffee-house frequented by foreign artists, for having spoken disrespectfully of the Pope. He called himself Count Baldi, a native of Fano, and in his lodgings several poignards, air-guns, and other prohibited arms, were found. He stated that he had intended to assassinate Pius IX. on the day on which his Holiness should distribute religious banners to the different quarters of Rome. He is said to be implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Rome and Ancona.

The railroad from Leipsic to Oderburg (Austria), the point of junction railroad of Prussian Silesia, was to be opened on the 1st of this month. The great bridge over the Danube, which was damaged by the breaking up of the ice, has been completely repaired, and the trains can again go over it.

The late R. H. Clarke, Esq., of Dulwich, who died on the 7th of March, was possessed of £90,000 in personal property. He has by his will left £4000 for charitable objects and legacies to eleven servants. The bulk of his property he has bequeathed to his sister, to whom he has left in specific bequests £50,000; £20,000 of which, at her decease, is to be divided amongst her children; but if none, then to the cousins.

We understand that the public will be admitted to see the new House of Lords, on the days on which there is no business before it, under the best regulations the Lord Great Chamberlain can make for the general convenience.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Government of Saxony is negotiating, with the House of Rothschild, for a loan to be applied in completing the railroads of that kingdom.

During the week ending the 28th of March, 662 passengers arrived at Boulogne; of these, 382 sailed from Folkestone and 80 from London. 613 left Boulogne; 498 for Folkestone, 3 for Dover, and 113 for London. The passengers to and from Calais number 322.

The new large station built at the Stratford junction of the Eastern Counties Railway was opened to the public on Thursday. It is so constructed as to accommodate the trains on the Cambridge and Colchester lines.

NEW BRITISH POSSESSION—THE ISLAND OF LABUAN.

A LATE Overland Mail brought the important intelligence of the incorporation of the Island of Labuan and its dependencies with the British dominions; the English flag having been formally hoisted on the Island, on the 24th of December, with the customary honours, in the presence of the Borneo Chiefs, and a multitude of the Malay population. A treaty between the British Government and Sultan of Borneo, was formally ratified on the occasion, having for its object:—1. To establish lasting friendship; 2. The cession in perpetuity of the Island of Labuan to the British Crown; and, 3. To insure a mutual understanding for active efforts on both sides towards the suppression of piracy. Already, it appeared that many of the natives of Borneo have manifested a disposition to settle on the Island; but this, in the absence of instructions from England, has not been allowed. Sickness is reported to have prevailed to a considerable extent among the crews of the British vessels; and Commander Gordon, of her Majesty's ship *Wolf*, is stated to have died of jungle-fever, brought on, it is believed, by over-exertion; and, also, in consequence of the clearing of a large space on the shore, which had produced the miasma usually resulting from newly-exposed ground. The same cause, coupled with carelessness in eating the native fruits, is believed to have occasioned the prevailing sickness amongst the crews, rather than any peculiarities of the Island, inherently unfavourable to health; the experience of Mr. Brooke, at Sarawak, having sufficiently demonstrated that, with ordinary prudence, Borneo is as healthy as any other tropical region of the East; whilst there is, moreover, reason to anticipate that Labuan would possess advantages, in this respect, over the main land.

The colonisation of Borneo has been mooted; but it seems desirable that the first efforts of England should be directed towards Labuan, whence, as the centre of an active trade, our influence over the natives of Borneo, and of the islands of the Archipelago in general, would best extend. The acquisition of Labuan is, altogether, very important, considered not only with respect to the natural productions which it opens up, but also in its bearings upon India and Australia.

By aid of a Correspondent, we have engraved a specimen of the Malay natives of Borneo, who have already evinced such readiness to avail themselves of settlement upon our newly-acquired territory. The sketch was made not many months since at Singapore. The Malays, it will be remembered, occupy nearly the whole coast of Borneo, only a few tracts along it being still in the possession of the Dayaks. Though rather indolent, they are not deficient in military spirit, and have formed a great number of small states. Their complexion is generally brown, but varies a little in the different tribes; their costume, as the Illustration shows, is not unpicturesque.

Some interesting details of the ceremony of taking possession of Labuan have since been received, and thus given in the *Hampshire Telegraph*:—

"The *Iris* and *Wolf* dressed ship, Royal salutes were fired, marines and small armed men landed, and Pangaran Mourmea, the Prime Minister, with all the chief rajahs, nobles, and several hundreds of Borneans, attended on shore, and their picturesque proas anchored close to the beach, with flags and banners, had a beautiful effect. Captain Mundy addressed the assembled natives in a short speech, explanatory of the English and Borneo Governments, which Lieutenant Heath put into Malay, and which seemed to give universal satisfaction; the great majority declaring their anxiety for protection from the ferocious pirates, and wishing for peaceful trade. A sumptuous repast was afterwards given to the natives, princes, and people, under tents erected on Point Pasley, and conviviality was kept up till sunset, when the Mussulmen returned to their fleet. Pangaran Mourmea and all the nobles visited the *Iris* on the following day, and afterwards returned to Bruni. The pirates had not appeared since the decisive operations of Sir Thomas Cockrane in July, and it is to be hoped the navigation will henceforth be secure. The *Iris* was at Labuan on the 12th of January with the *Wolf*. Trade had commenced most favourably, and all that was passing



MALAY NATIVE OF BORNEO.—SKETCHED AT SINGAPORE.

proved the correctness of judgment of the Rear-Admiral in his late measures, as well as the soundness of advice given by that excellent man Mr. Brooke, the Great Lord Rajah, as the natives call him."

FESTIVAL OF CORPUS CHRISTI, AT MADRID.

This imposing ceremony, sketched by our Artist during his late visit to Madrid, is a portion of the observance of the Holy Week, when horses and carriages are not seen in the city, and the streets are filled with such exhibitions as that depicted in our Illustration. It is a Good Friday pageant, whose paraphernalia we need not individually describe to the reader.

Mr. Ford, in his admirable "Handbook of Spain," gives some very piquant details of these processional celebrations, when the *Pasos*, as the idol figures are called, are borne in triumph through the streets; though

the *Paso* strictly speaking, means the figure of the Saviour during his passion.

"These *Pasos*," says Mr. Ford, "are only brought out on grand occasions, principally during the Holy Week. The rest of the year they are stowed away in regular store-houses. The expense is very great, both in the construction and costume of the machinery, and in the number of persons employed in managing and attending the ceremonial. The French invasion, the progress of poverty, and advance of intellect, have tended to reduce the number of *Pasos*, which amounted previously to more than fifty in Seville alone. Every parish had its own figure or group, which were paraded in the Holy Week; particular incidents of Our Saviour's passion were represented by Companies, Brotherhoods, or Guilds, and these took their name from the image or mystery which they upheld."

However great the distress, Mr. Ford tells us that money is seldom wanting, for these ceremonies gratify many national peculiarities. First, the show delights old and young, then it is an excuse for a holiday, for making most days in the week a Sunday, and for an exhibition of dress hallowed with a character of doing a religious duty. The members thus gratifying their personal vanity and love of parade, costume, and titles; and their tinsel, moreover, passes for a meritorious act.

After the suppression of convents, and appropriation of church property, a new tax was imposed, ostensibly to defray the salaries of the plundered priests and their religious ceremonials. This payment, inadequate in itself, it need not be said, was seldom booked up, as the proceeds were misapplied by the Government: very little reached the clergy, who have no bayonets. Accordingly, they, and their shows, and processions, were supported by private and voluntary contributions; and as they still command in the confessional-box, they seldom failed or ever will fail to extract largely from pious devotees and rich sinners who require indulgences and absolutions. Some revenue is also derived by the sale of "wax-ends." The candles lighted in these processions obtain a peculiar sanctity; they avert lightning, and are greedily purchased at treble their original cost.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.—1847.

'Tis the first day of April, devoted to folly,
From time immemorial, at home and abroad;
We pluck not our quill from thy wings, Melancholy,
While like old Erasmus the motley we laud.
Deprive the fair earth of its glittering bubbles,
Its wild Speculations—Hopes fleeting array,
Then man will be launched on a dark sea of troubles,
With woe for his pilot on April Day.

Debar the young hero from visions of "glory,"
And tardily then will he mount the dread breach;
You may lecture "Tom Sopht" till his temples wax hoary,
One "little acceptance" more prudence will teach.
The moth round the flame will disport till his pinions
Are scorched; and thus man with illusions will play.
Ah! widely extended are Folly's dominions,
And proud is her bauble on April Day.

Yon dame with her fan prefers "rum to religion,"
Most direful alternative, gross and profane!
The gambler is plucking at leisure his "pigeon,"
Who just has arriv'd from his Essex domain.
The fox and the goose, or the sharper and silly,
Fond Confidence, bind them to Hymen's dear away,
Though warm be these moments, poor victim! most chilly
The sun will rise for thee next April Day.

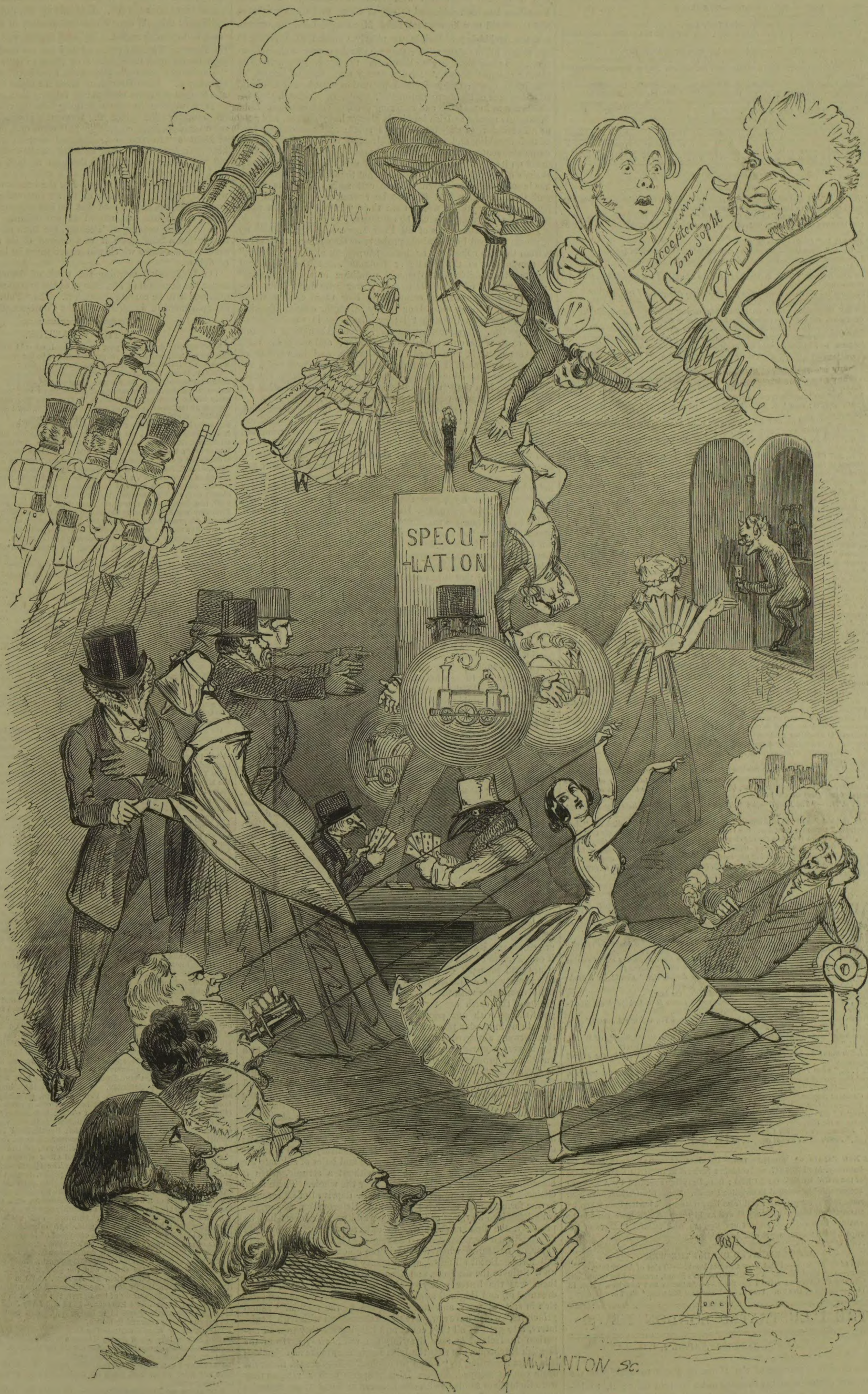
Behold on his sofa the poor visionary
Building on smoke his "*château en Espagne*,"
To-morrow may view him in buildings less airy,
Where iron reality cripples poor man.
And oh! Lola Montez! pre-Queen of Bavary,
To thee, folly's children due homage must pay.
Thou hast led by a string many more than yon King,
Whose whole life appears but one April Day.

Then hail to the first day of April the fickle,
And the pranks that we lov'd ere our temples were gray.
Oh! cherish, sweet month! the glad fruits of the sickle,
By the balm of thy tears and the warmth of thy ray.
We are scourged by the follies that hourly beset us;
Yet these cannot strike to our spirit's dismay,
While the smiles of free Nature refuse to forget us;
And the Earth give's good promise on April Day.

L.



THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION ON GOOD FRIDAY, AT MADRID.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 4.—Easter Sunday.—St. Ambrose.
 MONDAY, 5.—Easter Monday.
 TUESDAY, 6.—Easter Tuesday.—Old Lady Day.
 WEDNESDAY, 7.—The Sun rises at 5h. 24m.; is due E. at 6h. 23m.; and sets at 6h. 41m.
 THURSDAY, 8.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 3h. 26m. p.m.
 FRIDAY, 9.—Day breaks at 3h. 12m.; and Twilight ends at 8h. 50m. p.m.
 SATURDAY, 10.—The Day has increased 5h. 43m. in length since the Shortest Day.
 Jupiter and Venus are evening stars throughout the month; the latter, during this week, is moving towards the Pleiades.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 10.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 4.4 A. 4.19	M. 4.36 A. 4.50	M. 5.9 A. 5.28	M. 5.47 A. 6.9	M. 6.34 A. 6.59	M. 7.30 A. 8.5	M. 8.47 A. 9.30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "H. W. L."—A List of recent Converts to the Catholic Faith (clergymen and laymen) appeared in the daily journals some time since.
- "P. Y. M."—Mr. Tenniel's Prize Cartoon of "Justice" is engraved in No. 167 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to be obtained, by order, of any News-Agent.
- "T. A. P. L."—Cork.—Thanks.
- "G. W. A."—Barnsley.—We are not acquainted with the work in question.
- "A Constant Reader."—See the column on National Education in our Journal of March 20.
- "An Eye-Witness." Wick, is thanked; but the Sketch did not reach us in time for engraving.
- "Neptune."—We do not remember the offer of the Government Reward.
- "R. S. L."—Maddox-street.—Declined.
- "Paris."—Stalbridge, cannot do better than consult Murray's Handbooks for the Continent, according to the country he proposes to visit.
- "S."—Bristol.—To mention the novelty would be to advertise a matter with whose merits we are unacquainted. The List of Racing Appointments shall appear.
- "Inquirer."—The Trowel used by Prince Albert in founding the Sailors' Home, at Liverpool, bears an elevation of the building. (See No. 222 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)
- "An Italian."—The beautiful Madame Castellan (now of Her Majesty's Theatre) is a native of the Lyonnese, in the south of France, and made her debut on the operatic stage at Varise, in Italy, in 1838, at the age of sixteen. (See the Memoir in No. 153 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)
- "L. R."—Bolton; and "T. W."—We do not recommend any Lotteries, English or Foreign.
- "C. T. C."—The salary of Lord Whitworth, when he filled the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was £20,000 per annum.
- "T. R."—Dublin, should await the accounts of the Covent Garden Opera House, next week.
- "C. M. J."—Cheshire.—The debt is still recoverable, as the debtor cannot plead the Statute of Limitation.
- "Morley."—cannot enforce the production of the bond before the serving of the writ; but proof of the document being signed in ignorance of its character will be good ground of defence in the action.
- "J. O. G."—We are not in possession of the information requested by our Correspondent.
- "G. S."—Cheltenham, is thanked for the Weather Predictions.
- "G. H."—City, may learn Short-Hand from a printed system without a master.
- "A. A. F."—is thanked, but we have not room for the lines.
- "Подошвы."—Ilminster.—Mr. H. Fox Talbot's work, entitled "The Pencil of Nature," contains the fullest account of his photographic process. Or, see a review of the work in No. 920 of the Athenaeum.
- "Inquirer."—The fee for inspecting a Will at Doctors' Commons is 1s.
- "George."—We cannot speak as to the advertising party.
- "Snooks."—should write to the Secretaries of the Art-Union.
- "T. J."—Norwich, is thanked.
- "L. L."—It will not be necessary to administer to the Property, if it has not been conveyed out of "L. L.'s" possession.
- "M. J. B."—Greenwich, is thanked; but we have not room for the Lines.
- "Marie Louise."—will, probably, repeat the question.
- "A Country Subscriber."—should go by the South Eastern Railway to Folkestone, and thence by the Boulogne route, to Paris.
- "An April Fool."—has not succeeded.
- "C. B. L."—Messrs. Grindlay and Co., St. Martin's-place, Charing Cross.
- "C. O. R."—Edinburgh will be a sufficient address. We will inquire as to the other matter.
- "J. H."—Rhymney.—Does not the Ticket bear the address of the Agents?
- "I. J."—Hertford.—Apply to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.—Office, 20, Great Marlborough-street.
- "A Correspondent."—who writes about "the evils of a false faith," is reminded that we have already engraved in our Journal the Martyrs' Memorial, at Oxford.
- "Amicus."—is altogether mistaken as to our choice of Illustrations: a representation does not, of necessity, imply approval of the proceeding.
- "J. P."—Newcastle.—The accent is upon the first syllable. See Knowles's "English Dictionary."
- "Queer."—Godalming.—If a person die intestate, and have a wife and children, one-third of his property falls to his widow, and the remaining two-thirds among the children, in equal proportions; or, if any of them be dead, to their lineal descendants, if they shall have left any.
- "J. F. Z. H."—"The Lady."—See "Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co.
- "S. S. B."—"A finished gentleman" is not, nor ever has been, called an "Amphytrion," though a Host has. The reason is this:—In Molière's comedy of "Amphytrion," which turns on the old classical story of Jupiter assuming the form of Amphytrion in an intrigue with Alcmena, the true Amphytrion returns before he is expected, and, being confronted with the impostor, much confusion ensues; whereon Sosia (the roguish servant), to put an end to the scene, urges all parties to come in to dinner, observing—
 "Le véritable Amphytrion
 Est l'Amphytrion ou l'on dine;"
- whence, the name of "Amphytrion" is frequently applied to a hospitable dinner-giving host.
- "J. T. R."—Wordsley.—There is an excellent Treatise, in the English language, on Dying, by Dr. Bancroft.
- "Tomas."—We have not heard of any extensive application of Anastatic Printing.
- "Delta."—Donington.—Apply to Mr. Weale, Bookseller, Holborn.
- "Elizabeth."—of Gloucester.—The prints made by our Correspondent would realise between £3 and £4 at a sale, say at Sotheby's, Wellington-street.
- "T. W."—The address as to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" should be Marchfield (not Maclesfield), near Chippenham.
- "G. E. D."—Parkhurst Reformatory, is thanked; for the hint.
- "J. K."—Dorking.—The Hospital for Diseases of the Skin is in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Patients are admitted by Subscribers' letters.
- "Chasse-Ennui."—Smeaton's "Painter's, Gilders', and Varnisher's Manual."
- "C. H. W."—Birmingham.—The age in question is 50.
- "Quandary."—will be liable for the Rate, if he is benefited by the Supply of Water.
- "W. M."—Tunstall.—Write to the Belgian Consul, 3, Copthall Court.
- "J. L."—is thanked; but, we do not perceive any immediate interest in the subject suggested.
- "X. Y. Z."—near Truro.—It is a vulgar error that first cousins may intermarry, and that second cousins may not; for they may both marry with each other.
- "Twist."—Clater's "Cattle Doctor."
- "A Constant Reader."—Archbishop Wellesley's "Elements of Rhetoric."
- "J. T."—King George the Fourth was born at the old Palace at Kew.
- "François."—Birmingham.—The idea of Sunday Schools was communicated to Mr. Rakes by the Rev. Mr. Stock, curate of St. John's, Gloucester, in 1788.
- "H."—Flaxman's Dolphin Candlestick is in Wedgewood's ware; not wood.
- "J. G."—Peel's.—We would comply, had we room.

THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday, April 17, 1847, will contain a Series of SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of the NEW HOUSE OF LORDS; from Drawings executed by Authority; accompanied by original Descriptive Details. These Illustrations have been some time in preparation; and from the greatest care having been taken by the Artists to insure Accuracy as well as Picturesque Effect, we trust to be enabled thus early to present our Readers with faithful Pictures of the superb Palace as far as yet completed.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Songs of Beranger.—Point Lace Crochet Book.—Tales of Adventure.
 Music.—The Music Book. Part 6.—Handel's Songs, arranged by Gauntlett.
 Gauntlett's Comprehensive Tune Book.—Anthems and Services. Nos. 13 and 14.—Songs of Dibdin. Part 5.—Universal Melodist. Part 5.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847.

It has become a practice of the House of Peers to anticipate the discussion of the measures that are to be brought before it, to beguile the tedium of waiting for the arrival of bills from "another place." The "High Court of Registry," as Disraeli calls it, engages in a debate originated by some Peer who has strong fixed opinions on the approaching question: all the arguments that will

be brought against it are gone over, and the direction of the current of opinion ascertained with tolerable certainty. The Irish Poor-Law has been subjected to one of these preparatory debates, and the world now knows that Lord Monteagle, Lord Brougham, and the Archbishop of Dublin are utterly opposed to anything in the shape of out-door relief: they vary in the nature of their objections, and the style of urging them; but the conclusion arrived at in each case is the same. Irish property must not be treated as English property; and in Ireland destitution must be left to die off from the face of the earth unrelieved, while, in England, such indifference to human life and suffering is considered criminal. Lord Monteagle speaks as Irish landlords always have spoken, and acts, as a Legislator, as they have always acted; and the consequence of their speaking and acting is that Ireland is the scandal of our name and century, the source of weakness to the Empire, a fearful drain on its resources, and the abode of every horror of the worst periods of the middle ages. Seeing what the wisdom of this school has brought us to, it is high time to cast such counsellors adrift, with the consolation that it must be enormous folly indeed that lands us in anything worse than their "sound principles upon which all Government should be conducted."

Lord Brougham speaks of all Poor Laws with the zeal of an advocate retained by the whole property of the country, to preserve it from the rate collector; he hates pauperism in the "abstract," as thoroughly as the beadle or footman hates the individual beggar who exhibits that despised condition in the "concrete." Like many men of great intellectual power who have been successful in life, he cannot comprehend how there can be whole masses who, without mental or bodily strength, continually sink lower and lower in the scale till they disappear in the dark gulf of pauperism. It almost seems as if Lord Brougham thought every man, if he chose, could be anything, and work his way, if he set about it, to a Lord Chancellorship, and its pension of thousands a year. Yet his knowledge of his own profession, recruited from the educated and comparatively wealthy classes, might teach him that "the many fail, the one succeeds"—that the prizes are very few in comparison with the blanks.

A similar rule operates in all callings of life: the able, the skilled, and the energetic rise; the bulk plod on upon the dead level of existence; those below the average in strength of body and mind fall continually into pauperism. In the "professions," those who cannot, from incapacity or defects of character, succeed, sink into respectable obscurity; in the lower trades and callings, the same un-succeeding classes become paupers. To deny these classes all relief would merely be sentencing them to death; and, while there is a vestige of property above the surface of the earth, they would not perish without a struggle. Hence the necessity for a Poor-Law, which is, in fact, only a surrender of a small portion of the general wealth, that the rest may be enjoyed in security. A Poor-Law is not a question of charity, at all, but of safety and self-preservation. Lord Brougham says, as a system, the Poor-Laws have worked incalculable mischief in England. We do not believe it. We are firmly convinced that it has secured the peace and order of society, and left men free to the pursuits of trade and commerce, which would else have been in constant dread of convulsion. The certainty that men feel of not being left to die of absolute starvation, so far from encouraging a servile and lazy dependence on others, rather promotes individual exertion. Sure that the worst is provided against, a man has less hesitation in seeking new employments or fresh fields of exertion; and his energies develop themselves under new circumstances. The manufacturing industry of England has been created by those who were ready to try new experiments and novel callings. With starvation behind him, the Irish cottier dares not quit his miserable holding for anything else; and this is one of the reasons the "anything else" does not exist. So he clings to his bit of land with the tenacity of despair: it is the only chance of life. The man who will not steal the value of a straw, will commit murder when he is threatened with ejection—as men, in ordinary circumstances kind and gentle, have been known to slay each other, rather than yield their place on the raft that is the only chance of life in a shipwreck. With no Poor-Law, and the landlords sweeping all that could, by the frightful competition for land, be screwed, as Dean Swift long ago said, "out of the blood" of the people, the whole of Ireland has descended to the lowest degree on the scale of European nations. England, with a complete Poor-Law, and Scotland, with a partial one, have risen to the highest point of that scale. What is the inference? Not against a Poor-Law, certainly. The cries of ruin and confiscation are groundless. Those who hold the property will administer the rate upon it, and if they do not direct the labour at their command to the production of profit, they will be the only holders of property in the world who have not been able to do so.

The Archbishop of Dublin also protests against a poor rate: he seems to think the state of Ireland the natural one—a dispensation of Providence with which it is useless to interfere. His arguments are singularly cold and hard, and, if it be not presumption to say it of a Prelate of the Church, completely at variance with the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel. How does his comparison of property to a citadel to be defended against the attacks of pauperism agree with the spirit of that text which declares "the profits of the earth are for all," and the duty of sharing our good things with our poorer brethren to which "the Scripture moveth us in sundry places?" The Archbishop draws a distinction between almsgiving and a rate by law—for we believe his practice is very contrary to the harshness of his theory. But, as a question of property, it comes to the same thing whether relief is given voluntarily or under a regular system, except that the first throws all the burden on the benevolent, and suffers the cold and sordid to escape. Recent investigations have proved that those best able to give have in many cases shirked their duty disgracefully. A rate would make it impossible for them to evade it.

But this is one of those questions that settle themselves; theories and opinions are of little importance now; there is the gigantic evil—here is the only remedy for it. It is contrary to all the principles of commerce to throw casks of wine and bales of silk into the sea; yet they are flung overboard without a scruple, when it becomes a question of sacrificing a part or the whole. There is no choice. When the pauperism of England, deprived of all resource by the forfeiture of Church Lands at the Reformation, was organising itself into a system of brigandage, and preying locust-like on property, the first attempt was to exterminate it, and seventy thousand men were hanged in one reign. Those were the days of vigorous measures, when the "wisdom of our ancestors" was in full force. But it all failed, and property found at last that giving up a little to the destitute, and feeding them instead of hanging them was the better policy. Political Economy was not then dreamed of, and England established its Poor-Law, worked and got rich in spite of wars and tumults—quite in the teeth of "sound principles," which have always resolved themselves with Irish Legislators, into getting all they could and keeping all they got. Pauperism in Ireland is now drawing ten million a-year from the English Exchequer; to that the Irish Legislators make no objection; it is quite according to "sound principles." Englishmen think the drain can be stopped, and fix Irish property with a rate, as they were themselves saddled with one between two and three centuries ago. And no power on earth can avert it. In England there is not a grain of pity or sympathy for those who, having had all the power and property of Ireland in their hands, have allowed her to sink to its present awful state, whether by ignorance or neglect it matters not. A Poor-Law is inevitable.

The House of Lords met for the last time on Tuesday evening in that portion of the old "Palace of Westminster," which was fitted up for them after the fire. It is said by Dr. Johnson that the most indifferent thing, if done under the certainty of its being for the last time, is done with regret. No such feeling was perceptible among the Peers on Tuesday; but, as they are not in the habit of wearing their hearts upon their sleeves, or prone to betray their feelings by "compliment extern," they may have been very pensive without showing it. Lord Brougham made his usual half-dozen speeches, and seemed not more restless and fidgety than on other occasions; it is a wonder he gave nothing like a valedictory harangue on quitting the place of torment in which their Lordships have been so long confined; suffering one of the punishments of Dante's "Inferno"—a continual alternation from suffocating heat to freezing cold. But nothing marked the last evening the old "painted chamber" was destined to hold the Peers of England, after having been in use as a conference room, and as the Upper Chamber for centuries. For the benefit of future historians who may wish to be correct as to an interesting, if not very important fact, we here record that the last adjournment of the Peers in the old House was moved at one minute and a half to six o'clock, on the evening of Tuesday, the 30th of March, 1847, and that within a brief space it was cleared of its noble tenants, and sank into a silence which will never more be broken by the voice of debate.

On Wednesday morning the work of demolition commenced, under the direction of Mr. Barry, as the entrance to the new House of Lords is to be carried through it. The "Painted Chamber" was the apartment in which Edward the Confessor died.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been cold and gloomy, exhibiting, therefore, in those respects, a great contrast to the weather of the preceding week. The following are the particulars of each day:—

Friday, March 26, was rather fine, the sky being more or less covered with cloud during the day; its average temperature was 52°. Saturday was a moderately fine day, the appearance of the sky was very variable, there was a fog early in the morning; its average temperature was 50°. Sunday was a wet day; four-tenths of an inch of rain fell during the day; its average temperature was 49°. On Monday morning the thermometer reading was as low as 29°, the day was cloudy and dull, the atmosphere was hazy; the thermometer rose only to 44° during the day, whose average temperature was 36°, being 16° less than on Friday, March 26. On Tuesday morning the thermometer reading was as low as 28°; the day was gloomy, and its average temperature was 37°. On Wednesday morning, the thermometer reading was as low as 25°, a very low point, indeed, for the last day of March; at the same time, the reading of one placed on grass was 16°, and another on flax on grass was 10°; the day was generally cloudy; its average temperature was 36°. Thursday was a dull cloudy day, the thermometer reading in the morning was again very low, being 28°, and that of one placed on grass was 21°; the average temperature of Thursday was 37°. During the month of March, the reading of the thermometer placed on grass has been below the freezing point of water during a part of twenty-five nights; vegetation has, therefore, been subjected to a temperature nearly constantly below that of the average of the season.

The amount of rain fallen during the month was about three-fourths of an inch.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Day	March 26, the highest during the day was	the lowest was
Friday, March 26	60°	44°
Saturday, March 27	61°	40°
Sunday, March 28	62°	36°
Monday, March 29	44°	29°
Tuesday, March 30	46°	28°
Wednesday, March 31	47°	25°
Thursday, April 1	45°	28°

Blackheath, Friday, April 2, 1847.

J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell preached the sermon. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated at the service. The Queen and Prince Albert visited Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's.

On Monday afternoon the Queen held a Court. Senor Isturitz, Minister Plenipotentiary from Queen Isabella II. of Spain, had an audience to present his credentials. Senor Mora, Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico, had also an audience to present his credentials. The Queen was attended by the Marquis of Ormonde and Mr. Ormsby Gore.

On Tuesday, the Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and Col. the Hon. Charles Grey, visited Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House. The Queen also visited Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia at her residence, at Kensington. Lord John Russell had an audience of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—On Wednesday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, and attended by the Lady in Waiting, the Maids of Honour, the Master of the Household, the Private Secretary to Prince Albert, the Lord, the Groom, and the Equerries in Waiting, returned to Windsor Castle from town. The Royal Dinner party at the Castle, in the evening, consisted solely of the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our Own Correspondent.)—Shortly after the arrival of the Court at the Castle yesterday afternoon, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked across the private plantations, in the Home Park, and visited the Royal apary, where the Queen and his Royal Highness were received by Mr. Walter. Her Majesty and the Prince afterwards visited the Queen's private kennel, and returned to the Castle shortly before six o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince promenaded this morning in the private grounds, the Royal family being taken for their usual airings at the same time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal rode on their Shetland ponies; the Dowager Lady Lytton was in attendance. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who was attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, visited Her Majesty and the Prince Consort this afternoon; remaining at the Castle for upwards of two hours. Her Majesty was prevented from taking an airing this afternoon, in consequence of a fall of snow, which commenced between four and five o'clock. The Royal carriages and saddle horses were in waiting in the Quadrangle, but were countermanded and sent back to the Royal mews. Her Majesty will give grand dinner and evening parties at the Castle during the ensuing week. The Queen's private band has been commanded to be in attendance from Monday next. Several of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers have been honoured with invitations to Her Majesty's banquets. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert dined in private this evening. It is expected that the State apartments at the Castle, and the Round Tower, will be opened to the public to-morrow (Good Friday) after the morning service.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.—Her Majesty held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace last Saturday. Long before that hour crowds were assembled in St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and especially in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace. At half-past one a party of the Horse Guards (Blue) lined the Mall, and at two o'clock Her Majesty and Prince Albert, preceded by two Royal carriages containing ladies in waiting and pages, and escorted by a troop of the Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace, and proceeded, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators, to St. James's Palace. Among the earliest arrivals were the Duke of Wellington, Sir G. Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Campbell, Lord Clarendon, and other officers of State. The Drawing-Room was very numerously attended. The Queen wore a very magnificent dress. Her Majesty's train was of green poplin, figured with gold shamrocks, and was richly trimmed with gold lace. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with gold lace and ivory, ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of ivy and diamonds, and also of feathers. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a splendid costume. The train was of red velvet, trimmed with satin and gold, over a dress of white satin, brocaded in gold, and ornamented with Brussels lace. Her Royal Highness' head-dress was composed of feathers, lace lappets, and also a tiara of pearls and diamonds. The stomacher, necklace, and ear-rings of the Royal Duchess were also of pearls and diamonds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was habited in a field marshal's uniform, and wore the ensigns of the Most Noble Orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece, and the stars of the Orders of the Garter, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and the Bath, set in diamonds. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge wore the uniform of a field marshal, with the ensigns of the Order of the Garter, the star set in brilliants.

LORD AND LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—Lord and Lady John Russell will remain in town during the holidays. Her Ladyship, though considerably improved, is not yet completely restored to health.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro, left Apsley House on Wednesday for Strathfieldsaye, where the noble Duke will receive company during the holidays. The Marquis of Douro left town on Thursday, for the above seat.

DEATH OF LORD SAYE AND SELE.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Saye and Sele, which took place on Wednesday last, at his Lordship's house in Grosvenor-street.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland is about to take possession of Alnwick Castle, the great baronial residence of the Percy family.

VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE TO GERMANY.—It is the intention of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at the close of the summer, to visit their illustrious relatives in Germany. The Royal Duke and Duchess will be accompanied by the Princess Mary.

POSTSCRIPT.

CONFESSION AND EXECUTION OF PLATTS, THE MURDERER.

At twelve o'clock on Thursday, at Derby, Platts paid the last penalty of the law for the murder of Collis, at Chesterfield. (A report of the trial was given in our paper last week.) The course of people was immense. Early in the week he made a written confession, the correctness of which he persisted in asserting to the last. He was very firm until he arrived at the pinioning room, when he began to tremble violently, and continued to do so until the bolt was shot. He struggled violently for about two minutes, though loaded with irons. His confession is not reconcilable with the evidence. His conduct in gaol was good, and he expressed a firm hope of a joyful resurrection.

PLATTS' WRITTEN CONFESSION.

"Morley and I laid the plan before dinner, after the people were gone into church; he said he had been with —, and they had laid a plan to make away with Collis. They fixed to meet at the New Inn (Betteson's), at Brampton. Collis was to come to them there in the afternoon, and they were all to come down to Chesterfield, to the Wheat Sheaf (David Britt's), and they were to wait there until night. Collis told Morley he wanted to see me; Morley told him I would be at Frank's at night, at the bell ringing; if I was not there, he would tell him where I was to be found. Morley told Collis that if he did not find me there, that I would be out with Hannah, walking; and that he would be sure to meet me at night, because he had to see me about going to market at Rotherham. They remained at Brampton some time after this conversation. Morley told me before his death that they left the Wheat Sheaf about half-past six or a quarter to seven o'clock. He also told me the way he got Collis to the stable; he told him I was there, and that we should all go together to settle there; on which Collis, Morley, and — went down to the stable. When they got Collis to the door, he (Collis) tried to get away when he found I was not there. Morley and he began to scuffle; the door was open. Morley put his hand inside the stable door, where he had previously placed the spade for the purpose of murdering Collis. He struck him with it, and knocked him senseless, and he fell against the door of the stable; and then he dragged him in, and struck him again, for fear of him making a noise: then he came to fetch me. — was on the way, a companion of Morley's, but I do not know whether he said anything to him then or not. I was looking through the club-room window, and I saw Morley and — standing at the bottom of the yard. Morley called to me, and I went to him, and we went to the stable; then he told me he had done the job. When we got there, he showed me into the stable and fastened the door with an iron bolt, and Collis gave a great groan; then Morley struck him again with the spade, I think over the head, but I could not see, it being dark in the stable. After this blow was struck — said he must go, but before he went we planned to meet again between nine and ten o'clock the same night, but I drove it too late. When I left the stable I went to the shop to lie down. I was distracted with the thoughts of it; and in getting the tilt cloth down to lie upon, I fell backwards and knocked the lantern down; and with trying to catch it I cut my hand. I pitched with my head on the block when I fell backwards. That was when they heard the groans when I sat me down. Mr. Kirk gave me something to drink when I had left the shop, and joked me about Hannah. I said I would fetch her to let them see she was safe when church was over, and I did so. On Monday morning, we were to meet between four and five o'clock. I did not go on Monday morning, I had to go out of the town: we met on Tuesday morning. I saw Morley on Monday night, and arranged to meet on Tuesday morning; we did so. When I got there, Morley had got all the things ready, and Collis was put into the barrow, ready to be wheeled across the yard by Morley; he wheeled him, and I stood in the yard to watch. The body of Collis was covered over with straw. Morley turned the barrow over and threw the body into the cess-pool. The large substance that was carried out from the end of the shambles was not the body of Collis, for he never was in the shop that night; and if he had been in Morley's shop, it was before I went to them, for he was not killed in any shop; he was killed in the stable, and by the hand of Morley; neither did I see the first blow given, but I saw the last, and heard it, and saw him put into the cess-pool. The body was not cut up, it was thrown in whole. There was nothing taken off but his boots. Morley put the barrow into the stable until night, then he took it to Limb's coal-yard. It was Limb's barrow, and had some coals fetched in it for himself, on Monday, for the purpose of conveying the body away. I received the watch and boots a short time after. Previous to the murder he told me I should have the watch, and told me to say I bought them of 'Lanky Bill.' * * * Morley got the money, I do not know how much there was. I gave him £2 10s. the day before. I believe Morley killed Collis because he owed him (Collis) for half a beast and some sheep, and I agreed to murder him because I owed him money. I believe Morley strangled Collis at last with a bleeding cord. This was planned between us previous to the murder. Morley was to strike the blow, because he was the strongest man, and — I were to assist in strangling him. The first agreement was on Sunday morning in Morley's shop, after it was closed. "I certify, as standing in the presence of God, where I shall have to appear in a few hours, that the above statement is true. (Signed) JOHN PLATTS. "Wednesday Evening, March the 31st, 1847.—It has been read over to me by the Governor, Mr. Sims. For his kindness since I have been in prison I feel much obliged. "J. P." [We have omitted the name of the third party for obvious reasons. We have also omitted two lines which refer to the disposal of Collis's box.]

THE EASTER FAIRS.—Preparations on an extensive scale are already making for the annual fair at Stepney, which the parochial authorities have from time to time vainly endeavoured to prevent. The fair will be held, as usual, on Stepney-green. At Greenwich a great gala day is anticipated; several of the travelling theatres, each with its *corps dramatique*, arrived on Thursday, and took up their positions. There will be a fair on a somewhat smaller scale at Battersea; and it is also said there will be a similar exhibition on Brook-green, Hammer-smith, although the inhabitants of the neighbourhood are opposed to it.

FATAL COLLIERIES ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held at Church Gresley, Derbyshire, on the bodies of a number of men who were killed in a colliery the day previously. It appeared that on Tuesday, the 30th ult., about half-past five o'clock in the morning, fourteen colliers, men and boys, got into the cage at the Church Pit, Church Gresley, to be let down to their usual employment. Daniel Batch, the engine-man, let them down; but when they had descended about forty yards, he heard one of the wheels crack, and immediately stopped the engine. He ran to the pit mouth, and found the drum running fast, the spur wheel having broken, and fallen under the drum. The cage was precipitated to the bottom of the pit, which is 270 yards deep; the rope broke off the drum, and went down the shaft, although longer than the depth of the pit. It was between nine and ten o'clock before a rope could be attached to the pumping engine, and another cage let down, when the bodies of the dead and dying were drawn up. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect—"That the deceased met their deaths by the accidental breaking of the spur wheel."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOUTHWARK COUNTY COURT.—On Monday, Mr. Clive, the Judge appointed to preside at the Southwark County Court, in Swan-street, opened the new Court in due form. The Lord Chancellor's proclamation having been read in the presence of William Pritchard, Esq., the High Bailiff, the learned Judge appointed Messrs. J. Meynott and C. Fletcher chief clerks to the Court. The superior officers were not appointed. The Court was then adjourned until the 20th of April, for the hearing of causes. The clerks will, however, be in attendance daily to grant summonses.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, which was attended by nearly all the Ministers, was held on Monday. The Ministers assembled at the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in Berkeley-square, the noble Marquis not having recovered from a severe attack of gout in the knees.

MONTAGUE HOUSE.—The Duke of Buccleuch contemplates pulling down the family mansion at Whitehall, and erecting on its site a residence of considerable architectural magnificence. It is said that the works will be commenced early in the autumn of this year.

NEW RAGGED SCHOOL IN CLARE-MARKET.—On Monday a ragged school was opened in Yeate's-court, Clement's-lane, Clare-market, a most wretched and crowded locality. The school is on a novel plan. Parents may send their children from six o'clock in the morning until ten in the evening, and they will, free of any charge, be taught to read and write, and be trained to habits of industry and cleanliness. Poor women who are obliged to go out to work the whole day thus have an opportunity given them of having their children looked after and educated during their absence. Another feature is that parents wishing their children to read and learn the prayers of their own creed, will have their wishes attended to and the children taught accordingly. In the evening, a class will be held for those boys and girls, who are occupied during the day.

THE REMOVAL OF THE WOOD PAVEMENT IN THE CITY.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday, it was agreed that the whole of the wood pavement at present down in St. Paul's Churchyard should be removed immediately, and re-laid with the three-inch granite, similar to that laid down in Cheapside and Fleet-street. The wood pavement will accordingly be taken up immediately, and the thoroughfare for carriages will be stopped for about a week. It is also in contemplation to remove the whole of the wood pavement from Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street, Lothbury, and Mark-lane, while that in Bartholomew-lane will be turned.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The bills of mortality for the week ending the 27th of March, give the number of births as 1,375; of these 691 were males and 684 females; this is a decrease of 141 from the number of the preceding week. The number of deaths has also diminished to 1,029 (484 males, 545 females, being 39 below the average and 85 below the return for the preceding week.

ACCIDENT TO LORD JOHN SCOTT.—We regret to state that his Lordship met with a severe accident whilst hunting, near Kelso, on Saturday last. In taking a leap, his horse fell upon him, and broke a small bone of one of his legs, and dislocated his ankle. His Lordship was conveyed to his noble brother the Duke of Buccleuch's seat, Bowhill, where the leg was set. His Lordship, we are glad to learn, is going on favourably.

SUDDEN DEATH DURING DIVINE SERVICE AT WINDSOR CHURCH.—Considerable alarm was created at the church of St. John, during Divine Service on Sunday morning, in consequence of a lad named Henry Doe, the son of Mr. Doe, in the department of the Master of the Horse, at Windsor Castle, being seized with death just after the commencement of the sermon. An attack of apoplexy was supposed to have been the cause of death.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A HUSBAND POISONED BY HIS WIFE.

At Bury St. Edmunds, on Saturday last, a young woman of eighteen, named Catherine Foster, was arraigned upon an indictment charging her with the wilful murder of her husband, John Foster, by administering to him arsenic, at Acton, on the 18th November last.

It was proved in evidence that the deceased was an agricultural labourer, a native of Acton, near Sudbury, Suffolk, and that he had formed an attachment for the prisoner while quite a boy. Last autumn, the prisoner was about to pay a visit to her aunt at Pakenham, about twenty miles from Acton, when he earnestly urged that the marriage might take place, and said that he would allow his bride to pay her proposed visit to her aunt after the marriage. The prisoner consented, and the ceremony took place at Acton Church on the 28th of October, after which the young couple took up their abode in the house of Mrs. Morley, with whom was then living, besides her daughter, a son, Thomas, aged three years.

John Foster having thus gained the long-cherished object of his heart was as happy in the possession of his youthful wife as man could well be. On the third morning they parted according to his promise. He handed her into the carrier's cart, and bidding adieu to her, asked if "she thought she would stay all a month?" To which she replied, "No, John, I'll be back before." At the lapse of ten days she returned to her home, and her husband was overjoyed. On his arrival he partook of supper with his wife and her little brother; their meal consisting of dumplings, potatoes, and tea. The man had no sooner partaken of his dumpling than he was taken violently sick. Soon after this, his mother-in-law, who had been out all day washing, came home and found him retching violently in a basin, the contents of which she threw into a neighbouring ditch, near to which were some fowls. During the whole of the night the poor man remained in great pain; at four o'clock he tried to get up, but fell down from weakness, and on the following morning his wife went to Melford for a doctor. Deeming from the prisoner's account that the patient was suffering from English cholera, then very prevalent, the surgeon prescribed accordingly, and the prisoner took away the medicine, some of which she gave to her husband. On her return she found him worse than when she left him, and he finally died in her arms at four o'clock, soon after which hour his mother and the surgeon arrived. On the same day the fowls all died.

At that time no suspicion was engendered, and that gentlemen gave it as his opinion that the deceased came to his death from English cholera; but suspicion being afterwards excited by the death of the fowls in a sudden and mysterious way, a further and more searching inquiry was deemed necessary by the Coroner.

The contents of the stomach of the deceased were subjected to analysis by Mr. Image and Mr. Newham, who unhesitatingly pronounced the presence of arsenic in great quantities, not only in the stomach and its contents, but also in the crop of the fowls, and a pudding-bag, in which the prisoner had boiled the dumpling, of which the deceased had eaten on the night before his death. Under these circumstances, recourse was had to the family for further information, and it was ascertained that the prisoner had spent the day with the mother of her husband, "very comfortably," from twelve to four, when she stated that she "must go home, for it was dumpling night." Her brother was also called before the Coroner, when he stated that his sister had made one dumpling for supper, of which they all partook. Afterwards, however, he varied his statement, and then deposed to having seen his sister make two dumplings on the night in question, into one of which she had put some powder out of a paper, after which she burnt the paper and put that dumpling into a pudding-cloth. He also stated that he and his sister supped off a different dumpling, and did not partake of the dumpling of which the deceased ate. In addition to this, it was shown that after the unfortunate occurrence the prisoner had stated that "she wished she had gone to Bury before she had married, for then she would not have been married at all, and would have got a good place."

The boy, when examined at the trial on Saturday, denied that he had seen the prisoner put anything into the dumpling from her pocket, or burn any paper, and insisted in saying that both his sister and himself, who had not exhibited any symptoms of illness, had partaken of the same dumpling with the deceased. On this subject Mr. Image and Mr. Newham both deposed that if the deceased had taken the poison in that dumpling, it was impossible that any one else could have tasted it without experiencing great illness and danger to life from it.

The Jury, after hearing Mr. Power for the prisoner, and the summing up of the Chief Baron, retired for about twenty minutes to deliberate, and after that time returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner, who had stood unmoved during the whole trial, received the verdict of the Jury with a slight quivering of the lips; but beyond that expression of feeling, which was momentary, she did not exhibit the least emotion from the first to the last moment of the inquiry, which was fraught with such awful consequences to her.

On Monday morning, the prisoner Foster was called up for judgment, and the Chief Baron passed sentence of death upon her. The wretched female evinced but little emotion during the delivery of her sentence, and walked from the dock with as much composure as the most disinterested person in the Court.

THE ROBBERY AT THE WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON BANK.

At Warwick, on Monday, William Hudson Blayne, aged thirty-one, was charged with having stolen, on the 4th of July, 1845, one hundred promissory notes, of the value of £10 each, the property of his masters, the proprietors of the Warwick and Leamington Bank.

Mr. Waddington and Mr. Hayes prosecuted; Mr. Miller and Mr. O'Brien defended.

The evidence was to the effect that the prisoner was a clerk in the bank at Leamington, of which there was a branch at Southam. His brother, George Blayne, had also been a clerk there, but had been dismissed in 1839. The prisoner was retained in the service of the bank, at a salary of £100 per annum, which salary had, a short time before the robbery, been increased £10. It was the custom of the bank to send certain sums of money on a Friday to the branch bank at Southam, for its supply on the market day; and, on the day in question, a clerk had counted out one hundred notes of the value of £10 each of the Warwickshire and Leamington Bank, together with a number of £5 notes, to be sent to Southam. There was also a parcel containing Bank of England notes to be sent to London. There were three parcels in all, two of which were for Southam, and the prisoner received the amount of postage necessary for the payment of the parcels to Southam. Mr. Smith, the manager of the Southam branch, received but one parcel, and expecting to receive a larger amount than that contained, he communicated with the branch at Leamington, and then it was discovered that the parcel containing the larger amount was missing. The prisoner was interrogated, but stated that he had delivered the parcels at the post-office, which was however denied; and a brother of the prisoner was subsequently seen in London with the identical number of notes—namely, one hundred £10 notes—and, indeed, was convicted of having been a participator in the robbery, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, along with another man, the receiver. In the meantime, the prisoner had absconded, and Forester and Roby were sent in pursuit. Blayne was seen in Calais, but refused to come to England with the officers. He was lodged in a gaol in Calais, but the French authorities refused to allow of his being taken to England, and only dealt with the prisoner for the disturbance he had created when it was sought to arrest him. A short time back, however, the prisoner came over and surrendered himself, and it was for the robbery committed in July, 1845, that he was now on his trial. The case was clear against him that he had committed the robbery, and no doubt delivered the parcel to his brother, who had seen him both before and after the robbery in Warwickshire.

The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for ten years. The Learned Judge (Patteson) expressed it as his opinion that the brother (George) had been the instigator and prime mover in the matter.

DISPUTED WILL CASE.—At the Assizes at Shrewsbury, a case has been tried, Doe dem. Bather v. Brayne and others. It was an action of ejectment, in which Henry Francis Bather, the youngest son of Mr. J. Bather, late Recorder of Shrewsbury, was stated to be the lessor of the plaintiff, and the action was nominally brought to recover certain premises in the parish of St. Chad, in that borough, though really to try the right to property amounting to nearly £30,000, devised under the will of Mr. William Brayne, late a tinman and brazier in Shrewsbury; and the whole question turned upon the validity of two wills, the first executed on the 23rd September, 1844, and the second on the 26th December in the same year; under the first, the lessor of the plaintiff and his family were left the bulk of the property; under the second, the defendants, whose wives bore the relation of nieces to the testator. After a trial which lasted two days, the Jury returned a verdict for the defendants. The announcement was received by the assembled crowd inside and outside the Court with deafening shouts.

CHARGE OF MURDERING A CHILD BY STARVATION.—At Bodmin, on Tuesday, a woman named Jennifer Bolitho was indicted for the wilful murder of her female infant child, at Redruth, by refusing and neglecting to give it food and sustenance, by reason whereof it lingered for six weeks, and then died. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the prisoner had been in a lamentable state of destitution, so that she was unable to feed her children. The prisoner, in her defence, said that for some time she had been in a complete state of starvation, with no bread to eat or to give her children. They had often gone to bed without breaking their fast, and that "starvation was bitter bad." Three little orphans, and nothing but raw turnips to give them! The baby she was unable to suckle, as she had no milk, owing to starvation, and the child would not take the union bread, it was so coarse. She had no fire, candle, or even soap to wash the child. The dear baby! she loved it too well to hurt it, but it died through want.—The Jury returned a verdict of "Acquittal."

BALLOON ASCENT.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Gypson, the aeronaut, ascended from the Imperial Gas Company's premises at Haggerstone, with his new balloon, to which he has appended some machinery of novel construction, for the purpose of raising or depressing the balloon at pleasure without a discharge of gas or ballast. He was accompanied by Mr. Carwell. The excursion was continued for 60 miles, to Sandhurst, in Kent, where a safe descent was effected near the residence of Sir John Herschell, the illustrious astronomer. Lady Herschell and some of her family having witnessed the descent, Mr. Gypson and Mr. Carwell were induced to pay their respects to the distinguished observers of the aerial chariot, and "the gentlemen from the clouds" having been hospitably received, the merits and probable utility of aeronautics were discussed with enthusiasm, and with considerable competency and knowledge of the science on the part of Sir John Herschell. The aerial voyagers, at one period of their lengthy journey, attained an elevation of three miles, and the machinery, invented by Mr. Gypson, was worked with advantage.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

We are not by any means inclined to agree with two or three of our contemporaries in thinking indifferently of the present Exhibition. Critics who contrast the labours of the Society for the few past years, with the Exhibitions of twelve or fifteen years ago, forget—improperly forget—the serious secessions from which the Society has suffered. Here Stanfield and Roberts, Creswick and Charles Landseer, Martin and Haydon, were once accustomed to exhibit. Stanfield, Roberts, and Charles Landseer, are members of the Royal Academy, Creswick, an associate of that body. Martin, when he exhibits, is an exhibitor at the Royal Academy; and Haydon had withdrawn from the Society for several years. These were losses not easily repaired. Had the Society remained true to itself, and its members one and all united, the Royal Academy would hardly have known from what quarter to recruit its ranks. But the temptations to retire were too great, and petty animosities too keen, to allow the Society to hold together for any considerable length of time. Some members withdrew—others ceased to send; so that the Society dwindled down into comparative insignificance, and its Annual Exhibitions into helpless imbecility. A struggle is now making to regain this lost position; a charter of incorporation has recently been granted; a School of Art is on the eve of being established; and the present Exhibition is in many ways superior to any exhibition of the Society within the last seven years. We could have wished, however, that the works of art had been fewer in number, and that the good alone had been selected for exhibition. The Society might have closed with advantage three out of the five large rooms it has judged expedient to fill. Of the seven hundred and seventeen works of art composing the Exhibition, three hundred and seventeen at least belong to a class of art—if art it can be called—which "neither gods nor men are willing to permit." This must always be the case; but this class of art we shall unhesitatingly pass by, and in the following notices refer alone to pictures excellent in themselves—pictures of promise, and pictures of that ambitious kind of character in which inclination is mistaken for skill and the wish to achieve for the means to accomplish.

6. "Shepherd Boy." J. J. Hill. A small full-length figure, poetically conceived, but somewhat hard in the outline.

30. "The Neckar at Heidelberg." J. B. Pyne. The most successful work in the Exhibition, though cold in parts, and thinly coloured. The middle distance is extremely good, the foreground rather sketchy and feeble.

47. "A Girl of Sorrento at a Well." F. Y. Hurlstone. A half-length, somewhat simple and lackadaisical, but pretty.

48. "Part of the Barbarigo Palace, Venice." J. Holland. A small circular picture in which truth of detail is sacrificed to vigorous colour and powerful handling. Mr. Holland has several of these "boldnesses" in the present Exhibition. He can paint much better. We shall soon have occasion to point out a different picture in a truer style, by this certainly able but eccentric artist.

66. "Morning." C. Josi. *Cypriote*, but sadly wanting in all those beauties which makes Cypriote the Claude of cows and Dutch scenery.

67. "Morning." J. W. Allen. Another "Morning," and very different from Mr. Josi's, though hung near it. Mr. Allen has a fine feeling for the poetry of his art—he selects from Nature with a tasteful eye, but is apt to work too rapidly, and, therefore, to slight parts in which, if he would but give himself "time," he is sure to succeed. He has a much finer picture on the other side of the room; but of this presently.

95. "Lord Hardinge's Bivouac on the Field of Ferozeshah." W. Salter. A picture of some spirit and effect; the likeness of Lord Hardinge good. Around his Lordship stand several British officers, all portraits: Colonel Robert Wood, Major Somerset, who fell the next day, Lord Hardinge's son Arthur, Lieutenant Morgan, and several of the Vakeels of the native troops. Mr. Salter is the artist of the well-known "Waterloo Banquet," published by Mr. Alderman Moon.

144. "Well-worship in the West of Ireland." H. M. Anthony. Freely imagined, and certainly freely enough coloured.

145. "Entombment of Christ." W. Salter. A large and ambitious, but unsuccessful picture. We have had nothing good in this way since the time of the Caracci.

156. "The Vale of Clwyd, seen from the Hills dividing Flintshire from Denbighshire." J. W. Allen. A large landscape, full of the poetry of Art and Nature. This is certainly Mr. Allen's best work; he is here in all his strength.

176. "The Widow of Nain." E. Latilla. We must here repeat what we have said of No. 145.

186. "Chepstow Castle, and Scenery of the Wye." J. Tennant. This is a "composition" of several parts, to show the beauty of the whole. The selection has been made with judgment.

227. "Waiting for the Hay Boat." C. Josi. A pretty English picture prettily finished.

233. "Herne Bay." J. Holland. Admirable, and free from all the Cockneyisms with which we are too apt to invest this citizens' retreat.

238. "A Young Bacchantess." C. Baxter. Full and rich in colour, as is also No. 245, "The Circassian," by the same artist.

273. "Rustic Figure." J. J. Hill. Simple and truthful, in a manner between Gainsborough and Morland.

424. "Lady Jane Grey Presenting her Table-Book to the Constable of the Tower." A poor attempt at History Painting, but one of the most ambitious in the Gallery.

454. "On the Lago Maggiore." J. B. Pyne. A good deal in Callcott's manner, but more, perhaps, in Clarkson Stanfield's.

492. "A Welsh Mill." H. J. Boddington. Not by any means equal to Mr. Bright's "Welsh Mill," in the British Institution.

531. "North-East View of the City of Durham." J. Dobbin. This is a water-colour drawing—good and faithful—and, we are sorry to add, hard.

We may, possibly, find place hereafter for a further criticism on some of the second-rate and inferior pictures. Here, however, for the present we must stop.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE.

Last Monday week, an attempt at murder and suicide was made at Fareham, at the residence of a Mr. William Thresher. Elizabeth Ayling, the victim, is a native of Hamble, a village near Southampton. She is about eighteen years of age, and was acting in the capacity of nurserymaid in the family of the above-named gentleman. The person charged with attempting the murder is a native of Hambleton, named Charles Wolfe, twenty years of age, and was living as footman in the same establishment. It appears that Ayling was alone in the nursery, up stairs, when Wolfe entered, with a mallet in his hand. She, being somewhat surprised at his appearance, said to him, "Charles, what are you doing here?" He replied, "What, here?" and then left the room; he soon returned to the nursery with a razor. He then struck Ayling two violent blows on the head with the mallet, and in doing so broke the handle; and while his victim lay prostrate on the floor, stunned by the blows she had received, he inflicted several severe wounds on her neck and throat. Roused to consciousness, she struggled desperately with the ruffian, and, in her defence, she grasped the murderous weapon, and thereby cut her hands and fingers in a most frightful manner. She at length succeeded in escaping from him, and ran down into the kitchen. The cook, alarmed at the sight, hastened and informed the family of the catastrophe. Some of them rushed upstairs to the nursery, and seized Wolfe, who was in the act of cutting his own throat before a looking glass. He has since been examined by the magistrates, and was remanded to the next petty sessions, to be held at Fareham, next Wednesday. The poor girl is out of danger, and it is hoped that by the next examination she will be sufficiently recovered to give her evidence. The prisoner is sullen and incommunicative. Jealousy is said to be the cause of his committing the diabolical outrage.

NEW COLLEGE AT LEAMINGTON.—A new College, on a large scale, is to be erected at Leamington, and arrangements have been made for laying the foundation stone with the customary ceremonies next Thursday.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST SUSSEX.—Lord Cantelupo has announced himself as a candidate for the Eastern Division of Sussex, in place of Mr. Frewen, who has signified his intention of retiring from the representation.

EAST SOMERSET ELECTION.—The High Sheriff has issued his proclamation, fixing Saturday, the 10th of April, for the nomination. No candidate has as yet appeared in opposition to Mr. Finney, and it is the general impression that he will be allowed to walk over the course, although there are still rumours that a Protectionist is being brought forward.

BEDFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—On Tuesday morning the election of a member for this county, in the room of the late Wm. Astell, Esq., was held at Bedford, the only candidate who had addressed the electors being Lord Charles Russell. The noble Lord having been proposed by Richard Orlebar, Esq., and seconded by Charles Barnett, Esq., was declared to be duly elected. The new member then explained his political views to the electors, and the usual compliment was paid to the High Sheriff.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.—The Duke of Portland is so seriously indisposed, that the members of his family have been summoned to Welbeck. At the advanced age of his Grace, the most serious result is naturally to be apprehended.

CHRISTENING OF THE SON OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—The infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough was christened in the splendid private chapel of the palace on Sunday last. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, in presence of a numerous assemblage of the relatives on both sides. The noble infant received the names of Almeric Athelstan.

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

LUDWIG CARL AUGUSTUS, King of Bavaria, was born on the 25th Aug., 1786, and succeeded his father, Maximilian Joseph, on the 13th of Oct., 1825. The recent events that have gained so much notoriety for the Court of Munich are too well known to be stated here; they were alluded to in a sketch of the career of Lola Montez, given last week. The sway acquired by the adventress over the mind of the King has been turned to a political purpose, or the world would have heard no more of it than of the many Royal favourites who have preceded her. The Jesuit party, or the most bigoted section of the Catholic Church, had reduced the King to the most complete thraldom. It is this he has thrown off. "The intolerance of the Government towards its Protestant subjects—the restoration of the monastic orders—the influence of the Jesuits on this mysterious power of the clergy—were public indications of the Cabinet to this mysterious power of the third Power in Germany. Of late, these things appear not to have been unfelt by Louis himself. Whatever may be his faults, they are those of a genial and impetuous nature, rather than of the frigid fanaticism of his spiritual directors; and he had given indications for some time past of a desire to

throw off so intolerable a yoke, and recover as much independence of thought and action as his conscience would allow him to assert. At this crisis an accident, which savours more of romance than of history, brought to Munich the adroit and enterprising person who has played so conspicuous a part in the events which have recently taken place. We are not prepared to say—

'That love has taught a monarch to be wise;
'And gospel truth first beam'd from Boleyn's eyes';

but it is certain that the influence of the new favourite soon proved completely hostile to the systematic designs of the ecclesiastical party, which had probably found in her predecessors a convenient alliance for its objects."

The last accounts from Bavaria state that, in throwing off this political yoke, the King is supported by the majority of the people; and that the late transactions have rendered him popular. A Correspondent of the *Post* says:—"The affairs at Munich appear to be perfectly consolidated. The ultra-montaine and Jesuitical (which in other words means nothing more nor less than the *hautenoblesse*) party, is the only one which still tries to move the lower classes to some feeble demonstrations of discontent. But these movements seem to prove a decided failure. On the other hand, the whole Protestant population, as well as the more moderate and reasonable Roman Catholic party, hail these strange events, and, above all, the dismissal of M. Abel, as the dawn of better days; and from private accounts, scarcely credible, but nevertheless from very veracious sources, it is stated that Senora Lola Montez behaves with great prudence and circumspection. So much at any rate is quite certain, that she still resides in a comparatively small house, that the decorations and furnishing of the Palace intended for her have been stopped; and, finally, that nobody talks of or believes in the purchase of great estates."

But there is another phase of the King of Bavaria's character more agreeable to dwell upon. He is a most munificent royal patron of the arts; and he is himself a poet and a man of feeling and taste. He has made his little capital renowned in Europe, and he has submitted himself to criticism by publishing a book. Nor as a ruler was he always the ordinary repressor of freedom which German Kings generally are. At the beginning of his reign he exhibited some tendencies to Liberalism, which alarmed the great powers of Germany. His sister being married to the Emperor of Austria, that Court soon acquired an influence over him that led him to retrace the steps he had taken. He was also alarmed by the heartiness with which the "liberty of the press" was used. The Germans are as afraid of free opinions as they are of fresh air; and the German Princes, unused to be made the subjects of public comment, are absurdly sensitive to anything in the shape of political remark. They have the weakness of Napoleon as to satire, without his greatness in other things: a song or a caricature will scare them out of their self-possession: "men wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills;" and the Commanders of Armies would be thrown into terror by the pencil of a H.B. Apprehensions of a similar kind made the King of Bavaria revert to the policy of his age and country, and his kingdom became distinguished from the rest of Germany, only by the greater encouragement he gave to the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting. But even in art the tendency he developed was not an onward one. He built a Walhalla for busts and statues of all the great men of the Saxon race, and excluded Luther, the greatest of all. But recollecting the discussions among ourselves respecting the statue of Cromwell, perhaps we are not in a position to blame the omission. In painting, the style encouraged most was the devotional, the mediæval, enlisted in the service of the Catholic Church, in the effort to regain its old ascendancy. Here, too, he ran counter to his early predilections, which, if they can be gathered from his own writings, were with the Ancients, and the master-pieces of Greece and Rome.

His poems were first published by Cotta, at Munich; a second edition appeared in 1830. They were much read, from the novelty of a crowned head being the author; but, though not without merit, they are rather curious than excellent. They contain of short pieces addressed to his family, expressive of amiable personal feelings; and it must be confessed there is something of novelty in reading the lines of a poet who can inscribe a copy of verses "To myself as King," and "To my sister, the Empress of Austria." His longest pieces are addresses to Schiller and Körner, and some odes to "Hellas," written during the struggle of Greece against the Turks, which ended in giving his son Otho a Throne. In his "Fall of Kings," he gives utterance to some Royal discontent, but all his reflections on this subject have been said before, and said better, by a much greater Monarch—Solomon.

The general impression, from a perusal of his works, is, that he is a man of more taste than talent, more sensibility and feeling for the beautiful in art than true knowledge of its principles. He has resided much at Rome, and some of the ideas there received he has thrown into a series of short unrhymed couplets,



LUDWIG, KING OF BAVARIA.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

of which we re-produce two, promising the reader that they have lost nothing in the translation. As he is a King, he may be allowed to give an estimate of Royalty. Here is his reflection on

THE EMPEROR'S PALACE.

Art thou then ever doomed to be the dwelling of Rapine?
See! the Hawks build their nest o'er the throne of the Cæsars!

As the employer of diplomatists, we admit his authority on the uprightness of Ambassadors:—

THE THEATRE OF MARCELLUS.

A Theatre once—and now an Ambassador's dwelling!
Still thou art what thou wast—the abode of deception!

Rather mild and unimpressive, both, and the idea in each case the same; but they are not the worst of a score of others.

EASTER AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Easter is celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout Russia, and especially in the capital. Our artist, M. Manuel, has drawn a picturesque scene of its gaiety; and, we cannot do better than quote as a pendant to the illustration the following details of the celebration, from a very interesting work, lately published entitled "The Life of a Travelling Physician."

"The fast has passed its meridian and symptoms begin to indicate the ap-

proach of Easter. This is the real fête of the people, this is the period at which they do eat, drink, and make merry; but great preparations announce its advent.

"The eggs dyed of various colours were displayed in the shop windows. An Easter egg is to the laity what Easter offerings are to the clergy, viz. peace offerings. The eggs are of very different merits and value. The common kind are dyed by wrapping worsted round them, and then boiling them, which imparts the tint to the shell. But china eggs adorned by paintings from subjects of holy writ are furnished for the wealthier part of the community. 'Christos voskrest,' says a lady who presents you with an egg on Easter day, upon which you kiss her forehead and reply 'truly he has risen.' All the small retail shops present a lively appearance previous to Easter. Ribbands, new caps, grace the windows; and in common conversation there is continual mention of the approaching festival. It is only a few days previous that the most decided symptoms are indicated. The poorer classes are seen returning from market with a rib of beef, or a square piece of pork, or perhaps an entire ham in their hand, swinging it along in triumph. The cook shops smell savoury, the pastrycooks' and bakers' windows display an infinite variety of cakes, all garnished with flowers. The evening previous the streets throng with people, all with something in their hands, a bottle of wine, a pie wrapped up in a napkin, a salmagundi covered over; indeed every species of comestible to fill the long-empty stomach.

"The hard eggs and cold fish chopped up together make a kind of salad with which the bores are well content. Sterbt from the Volga, caviare from the Caspian, melons from Astrakan, and pheasants from the Phæsis adorn the merchant's table. Awaiting the midnight hour he contemplates his feast in store, perhaps his last meal. His church calls him to her bosom; he crosses himself as he takes a temporary farewell, and hastens to his orisons. The hour draweth nigh: the churches fill to suffocation. Not all the frankincense burnt upon the altars can annihilate the smell of the fast food as it takes its spiritual flight through the pores. Hark to the cannon's sound! a salvo from the fortress announces that Christ has risen from the tomb. This is re-echoed by all the bells from a hundred belfries. All is mad with joy.

Verkündiget ihr dumpfen Glocken schon
Des Osterfestes erste Feierstunde?

"The streets throng, and men, women, and children embrace each other, and speak the emphatic words—*Christos voskrest*. On this evening there is a supper at the palace, and the following day a grand levee at Court, where the dignitaries are received in all their paraphernalia. The Emperor has to receive the embraces of hundreds of his subjects, who approach him with the same salutation as the boor make use of in the streets. This is the hardest field-day of the year, for, although the presentation on the new year is more numerous, he does not come into such close contact with his beloved beards as upon the present occasion.

"During the whole of the Easter week the streets are thronged with people, who kiss and embrace each other. The servants present you with eggs at every house where you call, and a *quid pro quo* is expected; and it is a very heavy yearly tax upon your pocket. Every house that you frequent takes you with an Easter egg, having before taxed you with a new year's gift. If you have any business transactions with the inferior classes you are sure to be reminded of it on the present occasion. In genteel society presents are often exchanged under the titles of Easter eggs; some even pay their physicians at this period: would that the custom were more general! Cards are exchanged by the corps diplomatique and by families who are in the habit of visiting. Marriages are celebrated, children are christened, and intoxication becomes a merit. Labour stands still for a whole week, unless the labour which furnishes amusement to the public. The catchalls are crowded in the afternoon, the theatres in the evening; but the week over, things return to their ordinary state. If the weather be fine, it is a gay and happy period, and few countries celebrate it in so joyful a manner. It is the great fête of the church and of the people. Birth days, names' days, saints' days, old and new year, are all swallowed up in this crowning jubilee."

Our view is taken from the angle of the English Quay, with Falconet's colossal statue of Peter the Great in the foreground. The pedestal is formed of a solid block of granite: upon the mass is seated Peter the Great on horseback, with one hand stretched out, and pointing significantly: the horse paws the air with his fore legs, the hinder trample upon a serpent crawling upon the rock. The statue is of bronze, and its whole weight is poised on the horse's tail, which is fastened in the stone. Upon one side of the pedestal is inscribed appropriately—

PETRO PRIMO,
CATHARINA SECUNDA.
MDCCLXXXII.

In the right-hand distance of the picture are shown some of the booths for the fair. The drive shows a great variety of equipages and costumes.



EASTER WEEK AT ST. PETERSBURG.—DRAWN BY M. MANUEL.



EASTER MONDAY ON THE RIVER THAMES.—GOING TO GREENWICH.

This is a pair of pictures of holiday life, illustrative of the amusements of Easter Monday, when the indwellers of London flock by thousands to Greenwich by steam-boats; and either betake themselves to the boisterous mirth of Greenwich Fair; or to the rustic frolics of Blackheath.

Dipping into Mr. Albert Smith's *Christopher Tadpole*, for the present month, we find the waggeries of the two scenes so pleasantly described, that we shall quote the passages:—

"The holiday was Greenwich Fair, whither he was to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Chirpey, and Bessy Payne; and when the little party had assembled in the little shop, it would have been difficult to have found four happier faces, and certainly one prettier, in all London. For the jolly man was still the same—a trifle stouter, perhaps, but that was of little consequence—and his partner had forgotten all her first affections; and, finding that hearts were not daily crushed and blighted as she had once imagined, was as cheerful as her husband; indeed, in the lively, good-humoured Mrs. Chirpey, you would have scarcely recognised the romantic, soul-wearied Miss Twiss. She had given up reading the penny romances; for two small publications of her own—one four years old, and the other but a few months—took up all her attention. And the youngest of these accompanied the party, Mrs. Chirpey insisting upon carrying it herself: 'Because,' as she said, 'she knew what the steamers were, and that babies always went to Battersea or Gravesend by mistake, if their mothers once let them go out of their hands. And Bessy looked so cruelly pretty—had grown such a trim, plump little woman, and was so elegantly dressed, that Sprouts quite misgave his power over her affections, almost thinking that she was too good for him. But this feeling did not last long; for Bessy hung to his arm so comfortably, and began to talk and laugh so good-naturedly to Mr. Chirpey, and Letty, and to Tom more than anybody—offering to carry the baby, too, ('for practice,' as the jolly man observed, which improper remark produced the greatest confusion and was in-

deed too bad)—that Tom was soon re-assured. And so they set forth, the envy and admiration of the entire court; and proceeded towards the river.

"They had to wait a little while at Hungerford Pier, for there was scarcely standing-room on the packet that was to start first. Tom bought some periwinkles on the sly, 'to amuse himself going down,' he said, which made Bessy pout, and regret that he felt so dull, at which Tom wanted to be affectionate, but was very properly reprov'd. In a few minutes a boat came up, and the dangerous process of embarking Mrs. Chirpey and baby having been accomplished, the others followed, and the vessel moved off, rolling under its heavy freight until the water almost washed in at the cabin windows. The folks were so wedged together, that Sprouts could not produce the effect he had intended, with a bottle of stout and a biscuit; and the harp and cornet had as much as they could do to get room to move their arms. But this, as Tom said, was an advantage, because it was perfectly impossible for them to come round for money when they had finished playing. At last, after stopping everywhere to take in more people, until the passengers swarmed like bees on every available part of the boat, and Mrs. Chirpey laboured under a constant hallucination that they were continually going to the bottom, and that the captain knew it but would not tell them, and begged the jolly man to save their child, but let her perish, when the boiler burst, which she was sure it was going to do—they got to Greenwich, and made their way towards the Park.

"Their next pitch was Blackheath. Of course the donkeys offered too great a temptation to be refused; and Bessy and Tom were soon scampering over the heath as fast as three boys behind each animal could hurry them on. The progress of Sprouts was most extraordinary. His length of legs was such, that both touched the ground, so that although he appeared to be mounted he was in reality running as fast as the donkey. However, it all made fun; and when so much was to be got for sixpence, it was astonishing what uncomfortable lives people led to collect fortunes, just by the time they were of no use. For perhaps after all it is a question whether happiness is not fun in a quiescent state.

"Mr. and Mrs. Chirpey did not ride: the jolly man mistrusted his weight, and his partner would not venture with baby. So they sat on some timber, and watched their companions; and when the ride was over insisted that Sprouts should have his fortune told, as a swarthy bead-eyed gypsy approached them. Upon which they both consented; and heard so much about presents, and journeys, and dark gentlemen, and pieces of silver, that it was very evident an important period in their lives was arriving."

EASTER EXHIBITIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.

This year, Easter commences with "the month of love," usually "full of showers;" and holiday-makers, as Mrs. Gamp says, "must take the consequences," &c. It may, therefore, be useful to glance, for the reader's guidance, at the Metropolitan Sights and Amusements in-door as well as *al fresco*, to provide for the paschal freaks of our climate, in the every-day alternations of wet and dry.

THEATRES will, of course, be in full blow on Monday; and their attractions, legitimate and others, will be found anticipated in an adjoining column. There is, by the way, one sign of the Dramatic times of unmitigable import: Covent Garden will be opened on Tuesday as a second Italian Opera-house; and Drury Lane on Monday, with an exhibition of Elephants, Camels, and Horses, announced in the true mountebank fashion of riding round the town; both verifying Mr. Macready's words, at the General Theatrical Fund Dinner, on Monday last: "Covent Garden was no longer, or, it appeared, never could be, a dramatic theatre; and Drury Lane was nearly in the same condition."

PAINTINGS next demand our attention. First, we have the *National Gallery*, open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The scrubbed pictures should be closely looked to; and the visitor will do well to inquire after the Raphael just added to the collection. The hours of admission are from 10 to 5 p.m. next month, the latter will be 6.

The *Dulwich Picture Gallery* has just been re-opened for the season, every day



EASTER MONDAY ON BLACKHEATH.

except Friday; the admission by free tickets, to be obtained of Colnaghi and Puckle, Cockspur-street; Graves and Co., Pall Mall; Ackermann, Strand; Jennings, Cheap-side; and Moon, Threadneedle-street; but not to be procured in Dulwich. The Collection is strong in the Flemish and Spanish schools.

The *British Institution*, at the western end of Pall Mall, has lately been reopened with Pictures by Living Artists. The Collection contains a few fine pictures, but is, by no means, a first-rate one. The Exhibition is, however, pleasing; its merits have been estimated in Nos. 251 and 250 of our Journal.

The *Society of British Artists*, in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, opened their Gallery on Monday last. The Collection is, certainly, superior to that of last year: landscape, as usual, predominates. An impartial review of the Exhibition will be found in the present Number.

The *Water-Colour Societies* will not open their Galleries until next month; when, also, "the Exhibition," *par excellence*, of the Royal Academy will open. The *Private Collections of Pictures* in the metropolis, to which the public are admitted, under certain conditions, are not, generally, opened until May, June, and July.

The *Panoramas*, by Mr. Burford, at Leicester-square, are well worthy of a visit. In the larger Circle, a View of the magnificent Cairo has just been put up. We have estimated its characteristics in No. 255 of our Journal: it is, certainly, superior to most of Mr. Burford's works, and this is greatly to be attributed to the excellence of the drawings, by Mr. David Roberts, R.A. In the two other Circles, are views of Athens; of the Battle of Sobroon, and the Victory over the Sikhs. The "Athens" has become very popular.

The *Diorama* (Regent's Park), has just been reopened with a splendid View of the Interior of St. Mark's, Venice, painted by M. Diosse, pupil of M. Daguerre; and a View of *Tivoli*, Italy, painted by M. Bouton. Both scenes admirably show the passing effects of light and shade peculiar to this Exhibition: the rich interior of St. Mark's, and the sunny Tivoli, are alike charming specimens of art, aided by mechanical contrivance.

The *Colosseum* (Regent's Park), with its manifold attractions, has just been thrown open, at the reduced price of 2s., by day or evening. Thus, we have the Panoramas of London, by day or evening; the Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Mont Blanc and Torrent, Swiss Cottage, Stalactite Caverns at Adelsberg, Prize Cartoons from Westminster Hall, &c. The evening Exhibition is especially brilliant: the "London by Night," as an illusion, has never been exceeded. When we recollect that the charge for viewing this vast Establishment, some eighteen years since, was 7s., and that it was then a long way from completion, holiday folks may congratulate themselves upon the reduction which now admits them for less than one-third of that sum to a very superior Exhibition, of which Mr. Horner's creation was but the embryo.

The *Cosmorama* (Regent-street), being especially for juveniles, is an Easter sight; and, under the same roof, is "the largest Lady in the World," with whose weight we are afraid to trust our pen.

Madame Tussaud (Baker-street), has increased her Collection by Five New Figures: of its class, this is the best Exhibition ever known; and Mrs. Salmon, and her famed Wax-work, would have melted with indignation at Madame Tussaud's long success.

Brunetti's Model of Ancient Jerusalem (213, Piccadilly), appeals to another class of visitors beyond the lovers of secular sights: the Exhibitor describes it as "the most appropriate subject for this period," a representation we are not inclined to gainsay. Our estimate of the ingenuity of this Exhibition will be found in No. 247 of this Journal.

The *Museums* will, doubtless, be well attended. The *British Museum*, we perceive, by the late Returns, has doubled its number of Visitors during the past year. The New Building is now hastening to completion: the Grand Staircase is almost finished; the Great Zoological Gallery, an especial treat for holiday folks, is open; as are, also, the principal Saloons of Antiquities. Some of the smaller Rooms up-stairs, as the Egyptian, Etruscan, Ethnographical, Coral, &c., are extremely interesting; and their systematic arrangement bespeaks an educational effect as well as an amusing attraction. In olden times, Museums were, doubtless, receptacles for freaks of imposture, and thus they may have greatly extended popular error: in these days, such tricks are out of the question, and every wonder-monger must dread the detective police of enlightened public opinion. (There is a great stir among our savans for improving the Museum administration in matters of Natural Science, just now; and the accession of Dr. Buckland to a Trusteeship is a good omen for its success.) Some novelties from the Museum are engraved in an adjoining page.

The *East India Company's Museum*, Leadenhall-street, is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, by Directors' Tickets, and on Saturday, free. The contents are Oriental MSS., Sculpture, Implements of War, Oriental Boats, Zoological and Botanical Collections, &c.

The *Missionaries' Museum*, Bloomfield-street, Moorfields, is open free, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. It is rich in ethnographical rarities, especially relating to heathen worship, collected by Missionaries during their travels.

The *United Service Museum*, in Middle Scotland Yard, Whitehall, is open throughout the year; the admission being by Tickets from Members, who are upwards of 4000 in number. The principal objects are models of implements of war, by sea and land, natural history specimens, &c. It will be found described and illustrated in No. 97 of our Journal.

The *Museum of the College of Surgeons*, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, is open daily to the public, except Friday and Saturday, from twelve to four; the admission being by a Fellow or Member's introduction or order. It is the most magnificent collection of its kind in the world; and is rich in specimens of Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology: there, indeed, visitors may learn "how wonderfully and fearfully we are made." A neat notice of its contents, with a large Engraving, will be found in No. 179 of our Journal.

The *Museum of Economic Geology* is still in Craig's-court, Charing-cross; but a handsome edifice is erecting, in Piccadilly, for its removal. It is open to the public, daily, and free: it contains Mineralogical and Geological Specimens, Models of Mining Machinery, &c.—each specimen fully described; the object being to afford practical information to all who are engaged in manufacturing pursuits connected with Geology. A visit here may be an industrial mode of keeping Easter, but it will be a profitable one. There is here, also, a very interesting assemblage of Specimens of Staffordshire Pottery, anterior to the time of Wedgwood.

Sir John Soane's Museum, 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, has just been opened for the season of April, May, and June, on Thursdays and Fridays. The admission is by free tickets, to be applied for a day or two before. The visit is a rich treat for the lover of architectural antiquities of Egypt, Greece, and Rome; and the alabaster sarcophagus, purchased of Belzoni, for £3000, is, of itself, "an exhibition." There are some matchless pictures by Canaletti and Hogarth.

The *Royal Institution Museum*, in Albemarle-street, may be viewed daily, by a member's free order. The collection consists chiefly of specimens of British Minerals. The Laboratory of the Institution, too, is well worth inspection: here is the vast Battery constructed for Sir Humphry Davy; and here Professor Faraday has made some of the most brilliant discoveries in experimental philosophy.

The *Zoological Society's Museum*, in their Gardens in the Regent's Park, may be inspected at the same time with their Living Collection, which now numbers nearly One Thousand Animals.—We are glad to learn that the public will henceforth be admitted to the Gardens on Mondays and Tuesdays throughout the year, and on every day in Easter and Whitsun week, except Saturday, without the usual order of admission signed by a Fellow of the Society. A novelty just received here is engraved in the present Number.

The *Surrey Zoological Gardens* are also open for the shilling fee; but the *al fresco* attractions are not put forth until Whitsuntide.

The *Polytechnic Institution*, 309, Regent-street, has more attractions than we can afford space to enumerate; and thus sustains its well earned repute. Its success is a sure indication of the growing popularity of scientific recreation.

The *Society of Arts*, John-street, Adelphi, open their establishment daily, except Wednesdays, free to strangers: the Model Room is extremely interesting; but there is a novel exhibition here which merits more special mention. In the large room, up-stairs, has just been assembled a large number of exquisite Specimens of British Manufactures and Decorative Art in Pottery and Porcelain, Glass-making, Wood Carving, Casting in Metal, &c.; some of which exhibit a very near approach to the perfection of Continental artists. Barry's large Paintings, upon the walls of this Room, have also been lately freed from dust and dirt, and their grandeur of conception is now seen to advantage. This Exhibition was visited on Tuesday, by Prince Albert, who is the President of the Society.

The *THAMES TUNNEL*, though much less frequented than formerly, has its fair quota of visitors: nothing appears wanting to complete the wonder except the railway transit through the Tunnel, which has been some time projected.

The *TOWER OF LONDON* continues attractive, notwithstanding the "remodeling" now in progress has swept away many of its olden glories. The Horse Armoury and the Regalia may be seen, each for a sixpenny fee, daily. To see the other portions, requires a special order: the White Tower is a stupendous specimen of the old fortress, and although the "pulling down" yearly lessens the historical interest of the place, enough remains to people it in the visitors' mind's-eye from the impressive drama of our history.

We have confined our notes to the metropolitan sights. We need scarcely add that steam, by land and water, presents all sorts of inducements for the holiday-seeker to leave the wonders of the Town itself. We must, however, mention that the Eastern Counties Railway have just started a fourth-class train of open carriages, for conveying passengers to the different stations along the line, at one halfpenny per mile!

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT ARUNDEL.

(From a Correspondent.)

DURING the past month, workmen have been employed in constructing a mausoleum for the family of the Duke of Norfolk, in the sepulchral chapel of the Earls of Arundel, attached to the church of Arundel. In the course of the requisite excavations, several of the remains of the former possessors of the Castle were necessarily exhumed; and, among others, those of the last members of the Fitzalan family, who preceded the present Howards. One of them, wrapped in lead, closely round the person, was inscribed—

MARY COVNTRESS OF ARVNDDEL

1557

20 OCTOBER;

and gave rise to the following singular discovery:—The Earldom and Castle of Arundel accrued to the Howard family on the death of Richard, last Earl of the Fitzalan line, in 1580; by the marriage of his second daughter and heiress, Mary, to the father of Philip Howard, the first Earl of this family. She died in London, in August, 1557, and was interred with great pomp (as recorded by *Stowe*—I think, page 385 of his "Memorials") at St. Clement Danes Church,

in the Strand: her mother-in-law (Mary) died in the October of the same year, and was likewise there interred. Some years afterwards, it was thought right by the descendants to remove the body of the first-mentioned Mary to Arundel, to rest by the side of her father and ancestors, more especially as being the person who conveyed the title and estates to their present possessors; consequently, a body was brought here, but the past few days have revealed the fact that the wife, who had no direct interest in the descent, was brought instead of the daughter of the Earl. This is accounted for by the circumstance that the name of both was Mary; both were Countesses of Arundel, and both died in 1557; and on the removal, the month could not have been noticed.

During the works at Arundel, an iron chest has also been exposed, containing the remains of the Duke of Norfolk who was beheaded by Elizabeth, with a Latin inscription, stating that the bones were placed here in 1624.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Studis nunc arsit equorum.—HORAT.

In races it is not the long stride or high lift that makes the speed.—BACON.

The past week was—as was fitting—a blank in the sporting world: scarce a passage of public merry-making was held from one end of the land to the other, and such took place had been "more honoured in the breach than the observance." Our office, for that reason, in the present instance, is prospective: not having the wherewithal—neither the wish, to speak of the past, we proceed to Dagnerreotype—from their shadows—the coming events of the present month—quoad the Turf.

April will be rich in racing: the increase of the popularity of that sport has called into operation so many new meetings, that the season, *per force*, begins much earlier in the spring than it was wont: later in the autumn it could not be protracted—for the Houghton week at Newmarket generally runs into November. On Easter Monday the Craven Meeting—at that place—always commences: this year its *material* is above the late average. Both the Riddlesworths seem to have "dwindled to the shortest span;" they contain six nominations each, with nothing of account in either.

There are some sporting matches set down, but, from various reasons, their coming off is unlikely. The Handicap—to be run on Tuesday—is the market issue; but out of a large field left in, two are backed respectively at 9 to 2 each, which with difference seems unprofitable speculation. The chief event will be the Column Stakes—on the third day—which contains an entry of thirty-one; but several of these being stable companions, we can scarce reckon on a full party at the post. Still, the week will afford the first *debut* of consequence among the racing *dramatis persone*.

It will bring before the public a great many of the young ones; and the Handicap, the Port, &c., will show us the form of the old ones, and reveal such as are bottled up, for races to come. Burton Constable takes place on the 7th and 8th; but as the stakes, or nearly all of them, only closed on Thursday night, it is impossible to deal with the bill of fare. Abergavenny, on the 8th, will interest the locality, but no more. Bath races occur on the 13th and 14th. They will exhibit very few of the three year olds—the Somersetshire Stakes being the great feature. This event is not in the market yet. Caterick Bridge Meeting—on the same two days, is put on the scene, in the *Racing Calendar*—with a prodigious flourish of trumpets. Its rules and regulations fill two or three pages. Its feature will be the two-year-old stock brought to the post. The days are early yet for the appearance of the little ones. Barnet and the Hoo are "minors" that call for no note or comment. Epsom Spring is great—by grace of the publicans of this city. The Metropolitan Stakes will be a sporting affair—albeit in the matter of business detail, it has given small satisfaction; this meeting will be celebrated on the 16th inst. Newmarket First Spring is the most important meeting of the whole year. It in a great measure anticipates the Derby—for, by its signs and tokens, the horoscope of that mighty event is read. It will extend over the five days, from the 19th inclusive, and set before the speculators the Two Thousand and the One Thousand Guinea Stakes, besides many Sweepstakes and other issues, containing among their nominations a large moiety of the popular three-year-olds of the season. Durham Races fall on the 22nd and 23rd, but it will be a local affair, while Chester, the cynosure of all observance, is set down for the 27th—it used to be fixed for the first Monday in May. The list is a monster catalogue, the Trades' Cup entries alone occupying more than four pages of the Book Calendar! The Dee Stakes will be a sort of Derby rehearsal, and the whole a brilliant show. Thus terminates our penicillings in the perspective—we cannot close without a *touch* in the back-ground.

At the late Northampton Races, the starter dropped his flag and "told the jockeys to go"—(such was his evidence before the Stewards) for the Althorpe Stakes. After they had gone, he called them back—"You may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?" They went—neither will a jockey who don't hear you. Well, that was a false start: so they tried again, and then went, as he states, "without any word from the starter." This, too, is called "false." Now, if a start be false when the word is given, and when it is not given, what may constitute a fair start. The courteous reader perhaps is not aware that in the one and twenty pages of the laws of the Jockey Club, as that code appears in the *Racing Calendar*, not the slightest allusion is made as to the manner in which a race is to commence. It is only required that "the jockeys draw up in a line as far behind the starting post as he (the starter) may think necessary;" but, of how long they are to remain so—or upon what authority they are to depart—no word is said. It is only necessary to call to mind by whom these laws were framed, that we may deal leniently with Acts of Parliament.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The principal betting this afternoon was upon the Newmarket Handicap, the aspirants to which will be put to the test on Tuesday next. The Euclid colt, Sting, and Vanish, were the lions, only the latter, however, shewing any improvement. Sir Tatton Sykes being reported "amiss," Sting sprung almost to evens for the Port, which looks like a certainty. The Derby betting was remarkable for the eagerness to back Planet and to lay against almost everything else in the race. Nothing fresh in the Oaks.

9 to 2 agst Euclid colt	10 to 1 agst Footstool (t)	100 to 6 agst Humdrum (t)
12 to 1 ———— Sting	12 to 1 ———— Lynceus (t)	20 to 1 ———— Campbells
7 to 1 ———— Vanish	14 to 1 ———— Kesheng (t)	20 to 1 ———— Tom Tulloch
	Watchdog is scratched.	
THE PORT STAKES.		
Offers to back the field at evens, or to take 6 to 4 about Sting.		
18 to 1 agst Bourton (t)	25 to 1 agst Pine Apple	
20 to 1 ———— Wolf-dog (t)	25 to 1 ———— Odessa filly (t)	
	Elvavagh is scratched.	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.		
5 to 2 agst Planet (t)	7 to 1 agst The Liberator (t)	8 to 1 agst Christopher
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Mendicant	25 to 1 agst Mickey Free	750 to 25 agst Lord Eglington's
25 to 1 ———— The Lamb	28 to 1 ———— Punch	two (t)
25 to 1 ———— Dulcet (t)	40 to 1 ———— Intrepid (t)	600 to 20 ———— Mr. Collett's two
25 to 1 ———— Newcourt	65 to 1 ———— Annandale (t)	(t)
DERBY.		
700 to 200 agst Kent's lot (t)	25 to 1 agst Glentit	50 to 1 agst Sis. to Cobweb c.
14 to 1 ———— Port's lot (t)	28 to 1 ———— Conyngham	(t)
6 to 1 ———— Van Tromp	30 to 1 ———— The Liberator	50 to 1 ———— Pavilion
10 to 1 ———— Planet (t)	40 to 1 ———— Horn of Chase	50 to 1 ———— Bingham (t)
13 to 1 ———— Epirote	50 to 1 ———— Black Dwarf	50 to 1 ———— War Eagle
	66 to 1 agst Oxonian (t)	
OAKS.		
8 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter		

THURSDAY.—The betting this afternoon was almost entirely governed by Monday's quotations; one exception, however, should be noticed: viz., the Euclid colt, who was ejected from the front rank, and left off two or three points worse than on Monday. Planet was in great request for both his engagements, and Dulcet became the leading favourite for the Chester Cup. Such were the only noticeable features of a particularly dull afternoon.

4 to 1 agst Sting (t)	9 to 1 agst Footstool (t)	15 to 1 agst Humdrum
7 to 1 ———— Euclid colt (t)	10 to 1 ———— Lynceus (t)	15 to 1 ———— Queen of Tyne
7 to 1 ———— Vanish	13 to 1 ———— Kesheng	20 to 1 ———— Tom Tulloch
	25 to 1 agst Remorse (t)	
THE PORT.		
Even on the Field agst Sting	2 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
12 to 1 agst Euclid colt	18 to 1 agst Wolf Dog (t)	
17 to 1 ———— Bourton	25 to 1 ———— Odessa filly (t)	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.		
2 to 1 agst Planet (t)	7 to 1 agst Liberator (t)	
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Dulcet (t)	25 to 1 agst Mickey Obscura	35 to 1 agst Intrepid
22 to 1 ———— Mendicant	30 to 1 ———— Mickey Free (t)	66 to 1 ———— Sweetmeat (t)
25 to 1 ———— The Lamb (t)	35 to 1 ———— Punch (t)	
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Van Tromp	25 to 1 agst Glentit	40 to 1 agst Mr. Martin (t)
9 to 1 ———— Planet (t)	28 to 1 ———— Liberator (t)	40 to 1 ———— Bingham
14 to 1 ———— Epirote	35 to 1 ———— Allertonian (t)	50 to 1 ———— Pavilion
	50 to 1 ———— Cossack (t)	

LINCOLN STEEPLE CHASE, MARCH 30.

Richard Sutton, Esq., and John Tomlin, Esq., Stewards.

Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 100 added by the town and neighbourhood of Lincoln; 15 forfeit.

Mr. Morris's c g Tamworth	..	..	..	(Taylor)	1
Mr. Hutchinson's ch g Profigate	..	..	..	(Bradley)	2
Mr. W. Loft's Repeater	..	..	..	(Owner)	3

Thirteen horses started—a most excellent race.

A Handicap Race for 10 sovs each, 5 ft. with 50 added; over six hurdles, two miles. The winner to pay £5 expenses.

Mr. Walter's b g Cavendish	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Marshall's gr g Wanderer	..	..	..	..	2
Mr. J. Scott's The Doctor	..	..	..	..	3

Six horses started—a capital race.

THE EASTER HUNT.—The meet on Monday next (Easter Monday) has been appointed to take place on Stoke Common, about three miles from Slough. It is stated to be very probable, should the morning be fine, that His Royal Highness Prince Albert will honour the meet with his presence. Lord Granville, the Master of the Buck Hounds, has left town for Paris, and is not expected to return until after the holidays.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR APRIL.

BUILDING A MAN-OF-WAR IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

As no outlines were distinguishable, there could be no idea of dimensions. Howbeit, the new planet was all made of wood-work inside; John Downs felt sure of that. It was a world of cross-beams and timbers, upright and down-right—above his head, beams and timbers all crossing and traversing, and thick and three-fold, so that scarcely any daylight could be seen in looking up. Level with his feet, and his knees, and his breast, lay all sorts of loose planks, some of them pretending to be for the means of passage to and fro, with here and there half or three quarters of a ladder, just knocked up any how with a few bits of wood and rail or two, or a notch; and beneath him more cross-beams, and uprights, and slanting timbers, and lumbering masses of wood unfixed, and small platforms of planks with men standing upon them, doing something, while candles or lanterns were seen dimly shining far in the depths beyond, some of them stationary, some moving about and suddenly disappearing. Nothing seemed to have any shape. Men were distinguishable in all directions, but were recognised by instinct rather than the eye; for even the figures of the men, as well as the objects that environed them, were shapeless. Amidst all this, the noise and confused din were prodigious—the constant blows of innumerable hammers of different weights striking upon wood and metal, mingled with the hacking of axes, the chipping of adzes, the lumbering of beams, the clatter of planks, and the varied voices and tones of the workmen, produced in their entire effects much such an impression as might have been experienced by a visitor to the interior of the Tower of Babel. As to the work that was going on—it was inconceivable. Every man seemed to be working at random; and each group, so busy upon a strip of platform, or huddling together below over some great mass of timber, appeared to be exerting themselves with no definite object or effect.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

HALIFAX POLITICIANS.

In the winter season, when but few vessels enter the port, and the operations of agriculture are wholly suspended, politics are ably and amply discussed, and very sapient conjectures formed as to the future, in those interesting and valuable normal schools for statesmen—the debating societies, taverns, blacksmiths' shops, tap-rooms, and the sunny and sheltered corners of the streets. Every one, however humble his station may be, is uncommonly well-informed on affairs of state. A man who can scarcely patch the tattered breeches of a patriot, can mend with great facility and neatness a constitution, and he who exhibits great awkwardness in measuring a few yards of riband, manifests astonishing skill in handling the measures of a government. Indeed, provincials have a natural turn for political economy, as the Germans and Italians have for music; and it is the principal source of amusement they possess. If Lord John Russell were to spend an evening at the public room of the Exchange in this town, he would find such topics as the Corn-Laws, Free-Trade, Responsible Government, and the Repeal of the Union, disposed of to his entire satisfaction, in a manner so lucid, so logical, and conclusive, that he could not fail to be both astonished and edified. He would be convinced that the Colonial Office should be removed from Downing-street, London, to Shark-street, Blueberry-square, Illelnoo, where there are master minds capable of directing, reconciling, and advancing the complicated interests of a vast and populous empire.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WORTH OF BEAUTY.

Has the beloved reader, in his experience of society, never heard good-natured female friends; who always wonder what you can see in Miss Smith that is so fascinating; or what could induce Major Jones to propose for that silly, insignificant, simpering Miss Thompson, who has nothing but her wax-doll face to recommend her? What is there in a pair of pink cheeks and blue eyes, forsooth? these dear moralists ask, and hint wisely, that the gifts of genius, the accomplishments of the mind, the mastery of Mangnall's questions, and a lady-like knowledge of botany and geology, the gift of making poetry, the gift of rattling sonatas in the Herz-manner, and so forth, are far more valuable endowments for a female, than those fugitive charms which a few years will inevitably tarnish. It is quite edifying to hear women speculate upon the worthlessness and the duration of beauty.—*Vanities Fair.*

SHAKESPEARE AND MACBETH.

The tragedy of "Macbeth" was not favourably received by the critics. The Percy Society have raked up some curious particulars connected with the first night of its performance. The gods seem to have been particularly obstreperous; and, when the incantation scene came on, and the witches' cauldron appeared upon the stage, one graceless 'prentice from the Ward of Chepe bawled out "Marry, if such pyeces be sette forth—then verily is ye theatre goyng into potte." Another, "in a most loud voice, did demande une tickette for soupe;" whilst a third "did prophesie that ye cauldron would cooke Macbeth his goose." The ancient MS. continues: "but, forasmuch as ye tragedie didde welde and trulie succede—Maister Shakspeare didd lytle neede such lybes or jeers—and suppyng that samen night at the Mermaid, didde saye, and of this there be many witnesses worthy of all credite, 'that ye pyece didde goe righte well, and that, if forsooth it should runne tenne nights, he would pay unto mine hoste his score at thatte hostelerie.' That same night, or forsooth mornynge at fyve of the clocke, when ye reckonyng was called for, ye poet, Ben Jonson, as indeed was a custome with him, didde suddenlye disappear no man knewe whither: soe that, because of his in such a maner made of himselfe soe scarce, he was called ever after 'Scarce (or Rare) Ben Jonsonyng.'"—*The Man in the Moon.*

SERVANTS' GOSSIP.

The servant at No. 1 told the servant at No. 2 that her master expected his old friends the Baileys to pay him a visit shortly; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Baileys in the house every day; and No. 3 told No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't keep the bailiffs out; whereupon, 4 told 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as he could do to prevent himself being taken in execution, and that it was nearly killing his poor, dear wife; and so it went on, increasing and increasing, until it got to No. 32, who confidently assured the last house, No. 33, that the Bow-street officers had taken up the gentleman who lived at No. 1, for killing his poor, dear wife with arsenic, and that it was confidently hoped and expected that he would be executed at Horse-monger-lane Gaol, as the facts of the case were very clear against him.—*The Greatest Plague of Life.*

IMPROVED WINE.

The butt of Malmsey in which Edward IV. caused his brother to be drowned was, it is believed, actually sold as a full, fruity wine with "plenty of body in it," after poor Clarence had been in soak till death relieved him from his drowning.—*Comic History of England.*

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

There is nothing very interesting in the history of Commerce until the time of Whittington, whose cat was a fabulous animal, though it has taken its place by the side of the British Lion in our English annals. We are inclined to believe that there is some analogy between these two brutes, and that both are meant to be the types respectively of our political and commercial prosperity. We have sometimes thought that the British Lion, from its plurality of lives, ought rather to be called the British Cat, especially from its readiness to come to the scratch when the altar or the throne may seem to be in jeopardy. Whatever may be the exact nature of the beast, it is certainly a very highly-trained and somewhat harmless animal, for any statesman may place his head in the British Lion's mouth, and remove it again without suffering the slightest injury. The creature will roar loudly enough and show an ample expanse of jaw, but it is frequently *voz et preterea nihil* with the noisy brute, whose grumbling is often indicative of his extreme emptiness. Whittington was certainly three times Lord Mayor of London, and we find him "doing a bill" for Henry IV. to the tune of a thousand pounds, and taking the subsidy on wool—out of which the sovereign generally fleeced the people—as collateral security.—*Comic History of England.*

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Ireland is now, in one sense, in the midst, in another sense, we fear, in the beginning of a calamity, the like of which the world has never seen. Four millions of people, the majority of whom were always upon the verge of utter destitution, have been suddenly deprived of the sole article of their ordinary food. Without any of the ordinary channels of commercial intercourse, by which such a loss could be supplied, the country has had no means of replacing the withdrawal of this perished subsistence, and the consequence has been, that in a country that is called civilised, under the protection of the mightiest monarchy upon earth, and almost within a day's communication of the capital of the greatest and richest empire in the world, thousands of our fellow-creatures are each day dying of starvation, and the wasted corpses of many left unburied in their miserable hovels, to be devoured by the hungry swine; or to escape this profanation, only to diffuse among the living the malarial pestilence and death.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

MR. DOMBEY'S RAILWAY JOURNEY.

Away, with a shriek, and a roar, and a rattle, from the town, burrowing among the dwellings of men and making the streets hum, flashing out into the meadows for a moment, mining in through the damp earth, booming on in darkness and heavy air, bursting out again into the sunny day so bright and wide; away, with a shriek, and a roar, and a rattle, through the fields, through the woods, through the corn, through the hay, through the chalk, through the mould, through the clay, through the rock, among objects close at hand and almost in the grasp, ever flying from the traveller, and a deceitful distance ever moving slowly with him: like as in the track of the remorseless monster, Death! Through the hollow, on the height, by the heath, by the orchard, by the park, by the garden, over the canal, across the river, where the sheep are feeding, where the mill is going, where the barge is floating, where the dead are lying, where the factory is smoking, where the stream is running, where the village clusters, where the great cathedral rises, where the bleak moor lies, and the wild breeze smooths or ruffles it at its inconstant will; away, with a shriek, and a roar, and a rattle, and no trace to leave behind but dust and vapour: like as in the track of the remorseless monster, Death! Bre

THE THEATRES, AND THE PREPARATIONS FOR EASTER MONDAY.

DRURY-LANE.

The most extensive preparations are being made at this theatre, for the new spectacle, to be produced next Monday evening; and the appearance of the stage, when we were present at a rehearsal on Wednesday morning, was most singular. The rehearsal of a full piece is always, more or less, an affair of great confusion; but it is next to impossible to convey an idea of the scene which the *coulisses* of Drury-Lane then presented. Every portion of the scenery—even the “wings,” as they are technically called—had been removed, showing the vast extent of the stage, on which two hundred persons were grouped about, forming into processions, taking their place for choruses, or waiting for the proper “cue” for their appearance. Down the sides of the stage, some fifty horses of every breed and colour were snorting, stamping, and clattering about over ribbed platforms; and at the back, near the wall in Drury-Lane, a group of camels were patiently looking on at the confusion. The appearance of these last was most interesting. Three of them—the finest animals we ever saw—had arrived but the day before, by one of the Oriental Company's ships; and they were attended by the same number of native Mamelukes, in their picturesque costume, to whose slightest word the enduring “ships of the desert” were obedient, rising and kneeling down, or changing their places, when ordered, with the docility of dogs. On the other side of the stage, an elephant was mildly amusing himself with some scraps of vegetables, perfectly unconcerned. There was another, and much larger one, in the yard of the theatre, who was remaining there for a while, because he was too large to enter at any of the archways; and the passage leading from the stage door to the stage was going to be cut away to admit him. Immediately in front, near the foot-lamps, the author, prompter, stage directors, and principal performers had collected. To a person not experienced in dramatic matters, it would have appeared impossible to get all this confusion into anything like order by Monday evening, yet we were assured such would be the case; when a grand Oriental spectacle will be represented, called “The Desert, or the Imam's Daughter,” which Mr. Fitzball has written as a vehicle for some superb effects, as well as the introduction of Felicien David's symphony, “Le Desert,” which has been adapted to the English words by Mr. J. H. Tully. The choruses will be sustained by one hundred voices, and the music will be principally sung by Miss Messent, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, and Mr. Rafter, to whom the chief characters in the drama are entrusted. Some magnificent scenery has been painted by Mr. Grievie and Mr. Telbin; and the great effect will be at the end of the first act, when the caravan will be seen halting in the Desert, where it will be attacked by Bedouins, the scene concluding with the coming of the Simoon, or fire-wind, and rising of the sand. This very elaborate effect will be arranged on a new and very complicated principle. All the resources of the theatre in the ballet department will also be brought into action, and the appliances are of the most gorgeous and costly description. The performances will commence with Wallace's ever-charming opera of “Maritana.”

HAYMARKET.

After Mr. Boureilcault's comedy of the “The School for Scheming,” a new Easter entertainment will be produced on Monday night, called “The New Planet,” from the prolific pen of Mr. Planche. The clever author has this time abandoned the romances of fairy history, of which he has been time out of mind the chronicler, and produced one of those pieces known at the French theatres as a *revue*: of the same style as his “Drama's Levee,” brought out some years ago at the Olympic, and “The Drama at Home,” produced a few seasons back at the Haymarket. The present piece will commence with a meeting of the different planets in the star-chamber of the new one, with their transit from that locality to “London by Night.” The first appearance of Mr. Buckstone, in the character of *Harlequin* will, no doubt, be a great feature of this scene. We are next carried through the Polytechnic Institution, with its gun cotton lectures and other wonders: the Egyptian Hall with its opposition nigger Serenaders, the Haunt of the Willis, with the different Giselles from the Opera, Drury Lane, the Adelphi, the Princess, &c.: with some hard-hitting on both sides at the rival Operas; and the extravaganza winds up with *Harlequin's Tableaux Vivans*, by various living statues of celebrity, and the enthronization of the new planet. The programme will conclude with the sixth performance of Mr. Morton's last one act comic drama, “The Light Troop of St. James's,” of which we gave a notice in our last.

The *habitués* of the Haymarket, and lovers of the comic drama generally, will be delighted to learn that Mrs. Nisbett (as she is still called in the bills) is engaged at the theatre for a limited number of nights, and will make her re-appearance on Monday week in Sheridan Knowles's comedy of “The Love Chase,” in her original part of *Constance*.

THE ADELPHI

relies upon the attraction of its present bill, and therefore no novelty will be produced on Monday evening. “The Flowers of the Forest,” by Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. Charles Selby's Terpsichorean burlesque of “The Phantom Dancers,” will form the entertainments; the different pieces in preparation being kept back until the attraction of the drama begins to be on the wane, which, however, we do not expect will be just yet.

THE LYCEUM

has but one novelty in its bill—a farce, called “*Crusoe the Second*”—which is an adaptation, by Mr. Stouquer, of an amusing vaudeville now performing in Paris. A three-act drama, “The Creole,” by Mr. Shirley Brooks, the scene of which is laid in the Mauritius, will, it is expected, be ready for representation by Thursday evening.

It is to be regretted that any misunderstanding should have arisen between the proprietor and the lessees of the Lyceum, and it is to be hoped that some arrangements will be made that will prevent the latter bringing their management to an end in three months, at which time, we believe, the lease expires. The Keeleys raised the Lyceum after its hapless series of unlucky speculations to a “fact” in the dramatic world, by a clear-headed direction, and by taking the field at a fortunate moment; but the attraction, it must be borne in mind, rested, in a great measure, in themselves, and not in the mere walls of a theatre.

PRINCESS.

After the new opera of “The Barcarolle,” Shakspeare's “*Midsummer Night's Dream*” will be produced, with every aid towards a general great effect that the different departments of the theatre can contribute. With the aid of some exquisite scenery, by Mr. W. Beverley; a well-trained chorus; and a cast of great strength, the revival will, in every respect, equal the celebrated one produced at Covent Garden during Madame Vestris's management. The theatre has the advantage of the superintendence of Mr. Emden, under whose direction the former version was produced. The part of *Overon* will be sustained by Miss Sara Flower, and that of *Titanica* by Miss Anne Komer. Mr. Compton will support the character of *Bottom*; and the principal members of the *troupe* at this house will also assist in the representation. The Princess Theatre appears altogether to have given up the production of burlesque, for the performance of which it was once so celebrated.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Mr. Phelps is preparing to revive “The Tempest,” and, as we understand, with the greatest care; surpassing all the pains hitherto bestowed upon everything produced by the management of this theatre. It will not be produced on Easter Monday: as a holiday audience, however well disposed towards the interests of an establishment, is not always the best to commit the fortunes of an important revival, or production to. The first representation of “The Tempest” at Sadler's Wells will excite much interest in the dramatic world.

SURREY.

Some members of the Bedouin Arab tribes are engaged to appear here in an entertainment on Monday next; and gave a rehearsal of their performances at the theatre on Wednesday. Their performances are certainly most extraordinary, eclipsing all that these very active children of the desert have hitherto gone through before an English audience. We think it almost a pity that they were not engaged to contribute to the reality of the effect of the “Simoon,” and other effects of “The Desert” at Drury Lane; but we have little doubt but that their performances will meet with an audience of equal appreciation, and, perhaps, of equal numbers (for the auditory of the Surrey is very capacious) as at the larger theatre. We have been told that the agility and daring of the Bedouin Arabs in “ground and lofty tumbling,” is owing to the natural pad, if it may so be termed, that the sand of the desert forms for them in their early practice. If this be the case, we think that the Goodwin Sands, at low water, might be turned to some account, for similar purposes, and that an indigenous race of tumblers might be produced to rival the Eastern tribes of saltimbanches.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Baty advertises a new equestrian spectacle for Easter Monday, on which day, from time immemorial, the “summer season” of Astley's has commenced. The present lessee has, however, kept the theatre open throughout the year. The new production is termed “The Bride of Abydos; or, The Corsair and the Avenger's Steed;” and it will introduce all Mr. Baty's camels, elephants, and stud of horses, ponies, and other quadrupeds. In fact, so great is the irruption of Eastern animals into London, that we doubt not before long, camels will ply for hire in the streets, to the injury of the index cabs, and elephants will usurp the places of the cheap omnibuses. Whether acting or not, the greatest members of Mr. Baty's *corps* must be always eating—his expenses, we have no doubt, will be repaid.

Mr. Love will continue his entertainments at Crosby Hall, whereat all those who had not the opportunity of hearing him during Lent, may ensure a very agreeable evening's amusement. We confess that we like these ventriloquist entertainments. We love to be deceived into the notion that crusty old gentlemen are left in houses, behind screens, by themselves, and that other useful persons hunt bluebottle flies, and fry omelettes, and repair chimneys, and do other versatile things in their behalf; and of these pleasant deceptions, Mr. Love is a great professor.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—One of the most difficult things in the management of a great establishment, such as her Majesty's Theatre, is to place in profitable juxtaposition the great artists at its command. The rarest contrast will be produced on Thursday night, in the production of “*I Puritani*,” for in Lablache, the greatest lyrical actor extant, we have a portrait of the old round-head, as graphic as if limned by the pencil of Laroche. Castellan is the *beau idéal* of the puritan maiden; while, in Coletti and Gardoni, who will complete the lyrical picture, we have two actors and singers whose vocal and physical means will complete the dramatic illusion. The attractions of the ballet will consist of the *chef d'œuvre* of Rosati, Lucie Grahn, and Marie Taglioni; each will exhibit their various excellencies, and form a treat as unique as it is dazzling.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“*Notice*.”—The notation by numerals that you propose was formerly adopted here, but gave way to the system now in use, which, although more cumbersome, is certainly more expressive.

“*C. E. R.*”—Enigma No. 133 was corrected in the last Number.

“*C. F.*”—North Devon.—Your Problems shall be reported next week. The omission of a White Bishop in No. 133 and in No. 125 renders both impracticable. In the first place, a Bishop at King's 5th, and in the second, at King's Bishop's square, and you will not have much difficulty with them.

“*C. W. R.*”—See the preceding notice to “*C. F.*”

“*G. N.*”—Swansea.—In marshalling the Chessmen for action, you place the White Queen on a White square next the King, and the Black Queen on a Black square.

“*Dambrod*” may obtain a work on Polish Draughts at any of the chief Chessmen Turners.

“*Withdard*.”—We believe you must be labouring under some strange misapprehension regarding Problem 164, but have no means of setting you right until you send the position itself.

“*Marazion*.”—It does not appear that Black gains any advantage by the move in question; you can always reply with Queen's Bishop takes King's Knight, or at once retreat the King's Bishop to Queen's 3rd, leaving his Queen's Knight comparatively hors de combat.

“*E. T.*”—The new work will be noticed hereafter.

“*S. B.*”—Next week, if we have room.

“*T. W. N.*”—The Yorkshire Annual Meeting of Chess Players will take place this year on the 12th of May, at Hull, not Leeds, and a very brilliant assemblage is anticipated.

“*P. Quyr*.”—Place a White Bishop at White King's Bishop's square.

“*Rev. C. S. L.*”—Very neat, and shall be made available.

“*C. S.*”—Brighton.—Next week, if possible.

“*Accuratus*.”—We have no opportunity of referring to the back Numbers: you must be good enough, therefore, to write out the positions in question.

“*A German*.”—The Match by Correspondence between Hamburg and Lubek is not concluded, although the Game was virtually won by the former some time since.

“*A. B. C.*”—Elham.—You can pay your annual subscription for Hirschbach's Leipzig Chess Magazine to Williams and Morgate, the Foreign Booksellers.

“*S. T. W.*”—We cannot undertake to notice books not sent in the usual way.

“*Pawn*.”—Ries's Divan.—The little Match between Captain Kennedy and Mr. Weil has terminated in favour of Captain K., who won eleven games to his opponent's five.

“*Brede*.”—Altona.—A communication was forwarded by post a month ago, which we fear has miscarried.

“*Yankee*.”—Mr. Stanley's Chess Magazine is now procurable in London.

“*Senex*.”—Try Ries's Grand Divan, or Gliddon's, of King-street. At the former, you will always find antagonists.

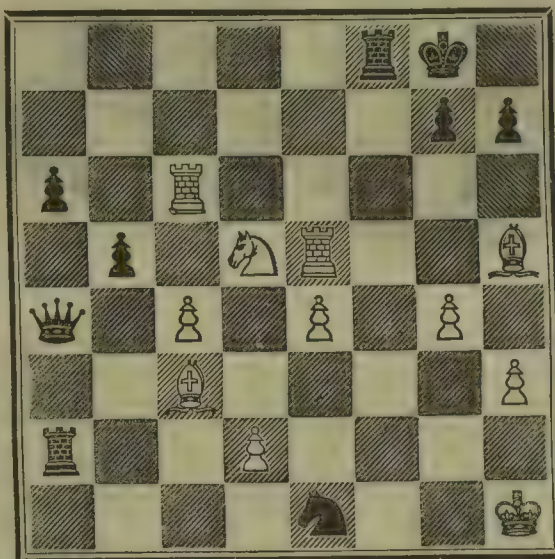
Solutions by “*C. F.*,” “*N. D.*,” “*G. A. H.*,” “*Sopraccita*,” “*M. D.*,” and “*Philo-Chess*,” are correct.

PROBLEM, NO. 167.

By W. H. C.

White to mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME LATELY PLAYED AT THE LONDON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MESSRS. VON CARNAP AND G. W. MEDLEY IN CONSULTATION AGAINST MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND BURGHES.

WHITE (MM. Von C. and M.)	BLACK (MM. H. and B.)	WHITE (MM. Von C. and M.)	BLACK (MM. H. and B.)
1. K P two	1. K P two	21. K B P one (b)	21. K B P one (b)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	2. K Kt to B 3rd	22. P takes Q (ch)	22. K takes P
3. Q P two	3. P takes P	23. P takes B	23. Kt to K B 2nd
4. K B to Q B 4th	4. K B checks	24. Q R to K sq (ch)	24. Kt to K 4th
5. Q B P one	5. P takes P	25. B to Q Kt 5th	25. K R to B sq
6. Castles	6. P takes P	26. R takes R	26. R takes R
7. Q B takes P	7. K to B sq	27. Q R P one	27. K R to B 5th
8. Q to her 5th	8. Q to K 2nd	28. R to Q sq	28. K to Q sq
9. Q R P one	9. K B to Q R 4th	29. K Kt P one	29. R to Q 5th
10. K Kt to Kt 5th	10. K Kt to R 3rd	30. R takes R	30. Kt to K 6th (ch)
11. K B P two	11. Q P one	31. K to B 2d	31. K takes R
12. Q Kt to B 3rd	12. K B takes Q Kt	32. K to K 3d	32. K takes B
13. B takes B	13. Q Kt to Q sq	33. P takes Kt	33. K to Q 2d
14. Q to Q 4th	14. Q Kt to K 3rd	34. K to Q 4th	34. Q R P two
15. Kt takes Kt	15. P takes Kt	35. P takes P en pass.	35. Q Kt P one
16. Q R to Q sq	16. Q Kt P one	36. K to Q B 3d	36. K to Q Kt 3d
17. K B P one	17. K P one	37. Q R P one	37. K takes P
18. Q to Q 5th	18. Q R to Kt sq	38. K to Q Kt 4th	38. K to Q Kt 3d
19. Q B takes K P	19. Q B to Kt 2nd (a)	39. K R P one	39. K R P one
20. Q B takes Q P	20. P takes B		And White resigns.

(a) Taking the Bishop would involve at least the loss of their King's Rook; for, suppose Q to her 8th (ch) Q to K sq, P takes B, Q to K B 6th, winning easily.

Nevertheless, White played very ill in taking the K P with their Bishop; for, although it could not be safely captured on the move, Black was enabled to prevent its escape, and secure it presently.

(b) The opening players have quite thrown away the advantages they possessed.

CHESS AT BRIGHTON.

GAME BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. WEIL.

BLACK. (Mr. W.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. W.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)
1. K B P two	1. Q P two	16. K to Q 2d	16. K R to K sq
2. Q B P two	2. K Kt to B 3d	17. K to Q B 2d	17. Q B to R 5th (ch)
3. P takes P	3. Kt takes P	18. K to Q 2d	18. K R to K 3d
4. K P one	4. Q B P two	19. K B to K 2d	19. Q to K 4th (ch)
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	5. Q Kt to B 3d	20. Q to K 3d	20. Kt to K 2d
6. R P one	6. K P two	21. Q to K R 3d	21. Q B P one
7. P takes P	7. Q Kt takes P	22. K R to B sq	22. Q R to Q sq
8. Q P one	8. K B to K 2d	23. Q P one	23. K B to K Kt 4th (ch)
9. K Kt to B 3d	9. Q B to K Kt 5th		(ch)
10. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	10. Q B to Q 2d	24. K to K sq	24. K R takes K P
11. Q to K 4th	11. Q Kt takes K Kt (ch)	25. K R to K B 2d	25. K B to R 5th
		26. Q to K B 3d	26. Q R to K sq
12. Q takes Kt	12. Kt takes Kt	27. K to K B sq	27. B takes R
13. Q Kt P takes Kt	13. Q B to Q B 3d	28. K B takes Q B P	28. K B to K R 5th
14. K P one	14. Castles	29. Q B to Q 2d	29. Q B to Q B 3d
15. K Kt P two (a)	15. K B to R 5th (ch)	30. Q to K B 5th	30. K R to K 7th

(a) This Pawn was pushed forward to prevent the threatened advance of White's K B P two squares, an awkward move for Black; but the remedy proved worse than the disease, for White now obtained, by means of it, a sudden and powerful attack from which his adversary had no subsequent way of escape.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 137.—By Mr. M'G—Y.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 4th	K at K B 3rd	Kts at K B 5th and 8th	White to play, and mate in three moves.
B at Q R 3rd			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 2nd	K at K R 5th	P at K B 4th, and K 3rd	White to play, and mate in four moves.
B at K R 3rd	P at K R 3rd		
Kt at K B 6th			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 7th	K at his B 4th	P at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd, and Q 2d	White playing first, mates in four moves.
B at K B 3rd, and Q 6th	P at K R 4th, Q 4th and 5th		

LITERATURE.

THE GERMAN CHRISTMAS EVE; or, Deutschen Damen Weihnachts Korbchen, a Picture of Home Life in Germany. By MADAME APOLLINE FLOHR. Edited by Mrs. A. MONTGOMERY. Caines.

Although the staple of this volume be sentiment, it has a more practical claim upon the reader's attention, for presenting instructions in that class of female employment which assimilates to the angling of the stronger sex, and is neither work nor play—we mean, Knitting. It may be, too, that such pursuits belong to woman's chivalry, in which she accomplishes tender victories, and with silken cords leads into bondage the stouter heart of man. Happy triumph! in which there is equal delight to the victor and the vanquished!

Mme. Flohr's work comprises a collection of tales, descriptive of the simple and simple customs of her fatherland, Germany; and the peaceful and domestic, though somewhat quaint and romantic features of its every-day life. These tales are some twenty in number, and occupy half the volume: their incidents are all of that startling school of horror or mysticism which is a disagreeable excrescence of German literature; but they have much of its better charm, a “peculiar mixture of high imaginativeness and minute detail.” The accomplished Editor of the work well observes, in her preface, there is greater warmth and a more picturesque character attached to the history of the homes of the Germans than to our own. They resemble us in our close family union, and they surpass us in their efforts to find innocent amusement without excitement; and of such kind are the family scenes, the rejoicings, and the *festes* narrated in the volume before us. Thus, we find described the celebration of a Golden Marriage on the 50th anniversary of the wedding-day: this being so named because the wife, who, fifty years ago, wore her bridal wreath of myrtle, and twenty-five years after her silver crown, at her silver marriage, now receives her golden crown, and a bouquet of the same materials. The Harvest Home suggests a very interesting chapter, as does also a Ball; but the Christmas Customs are, unquestionably, the paramount attraction of the book. The “celebration of Christmas Eve at the Orphan Asylum, at Hanover,” is a delightful chapter, and the instructions for preparing “the Christmas Tree” will enable the English reader to participate in a novel mode of keeping the holy season.

Between the above portion of the volume and the sequel, which is purely practical, there is a cleverly contrived connection; for, the latter consists of Directions for working the Knitting Patterns, repeatedly referred to in the narratives. To these are added Berlin and Netting Patterns; the whole illustrated with plates in outline.

The Marriage Customs in Germany are especially attractive; and it is worthy of remark that the poorer classes are very desirous of imitating the highest order in prolonging these entertainments; whereas, the middle classes observe much less ceremony and expense in their weddings. The bride taken from this class is generally dressed in black, and a wreath of myrtle is firmly fastened round her head—the union of the two ends being considered typical of the bride's virtue.

We should add, that Madame Flohr's “Picture of a German Life, and Knitting Book,” is produced in handsome style; and, considering its extent and completeness, the work is not costly.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE BOOK OF MELODY AND DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION. By ROBERT GUYLOTT. Darton and Co.

This very elegant volume is worthy of a place in any accomplished lady's drawing-room. There are twelve original pieces by composers of talent and eminence, with the additional grace of Mr. J. Brandard's artistic skill in the illustrations. Two pianoforte pieces, by Signor Cittadini, are of more than average merit, and are not overladen with difficulties to dismay amateurs. Mr. GuyloTT's introductory remarks on the style of singing a ballad, are full of good sense and sound advice, and his own inspirations display a composer of taste and feeling.

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—More favourable reports are given this week from the Irish provinces. The *Armagh Guardian* reports that the mortality in that town is rapidly decreasing, and there were favourable symptoms of a speedy disappearance of typhus fever, which had been so destructive in the locality. In the workhouse of Cork, however, the mortality is still very great. The deaths during the week before last amounted to 175. The number of paupers in the house was 5199.

THE CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS.—The panic in the Corn Exchange has subsided, but still there is little demand at present prices. Indian corn was sold on Tuesday at 50s. to 52s., but large purchases could have been effected at even lower terms. To give an idea of the turn in this article, we may observe that it was in demand at 78s. only three weeks ago. The importations of food into Dublin last week were very large, and the price of the coarser kinds has fallen considerably. Singular to say, potatoes begin to show themselves in great abundance in all the markets, both Dublin and provincial, and have fallen considerably in price.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday Mr. John O'Connell made a long speech. In the course of it he adverted to the Young Ireland party to whose secession from the Association he attributed their forlorn and insolvent condition; he hoped, however, that a reconciliation might be effected. The difference between them was trifling; if they gave up the assertion of the right to resort to physical force for the attainment of the Repeal of the Union, that Association would be rejoiced to have Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates back again. (Cheers.) He would go far towards effecting a reconciliation (cheers); and, if he had done or said anything calculated to wound the feelings of any of those gentlemen, he freely expressed his unqualified contrition for it. (Hear.) To err was human, and, for the sake of Ireland, he would admit he had erred in regard to the course he took towards that party. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. O'Brien returned, the Association would again rally, and soon be restored to its former powerful position. (Cheers.) Mr. John O'Connell admitted that the people of England had come forward most liberally with private charity for the relief of the starving people of Ireland, and he gave notice of a motion for a special vote of thanks to them—but as to the Government and Parliament, they had acted in a niggardly and heartless manner. In short, they refused his country common justice, while they heaped upon her insult and injury. For his part, he would support Sir Robert Peel in preference to Lord John Russell, if he would out-bid him in liberality to Ireland (cheers)—but he expected nothing from Sir Robert Peel, or, indeed, any English party. (Hear, hear.) It was not his (Mr. J. O'Connell's) intention to return to Parliament during the present Session, unless some contingency should happen that would imperatively demand his presence. He repudiated the idea that, under any circumstances, the Imperial Parliament might do justice to Ireland. The House of Commons and the English press, which represented public opinion in England, were hostile to Ireland; and they (the Irish) had nothing to hope for but through the Repeal of the Union. (Cheers.)—The week's rent was £29 9s.

LOSS OF A VESSEL LADEN WITH CORN.—The *Eliza and Mary*, of Cork, from Youghal to Clonakilly, corn loaded, was lost yesterday week, at Nohoval-bay, and all hands perished. The bodies of two children have been washed ashore.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.—On Saturday week Thomas Cosgrave was convicted of the wilful murder of Bridget Barret upon the high seas, on the 10th September, 1845, by drowning her, assisted by James Mannion. Baron Leirroy passed sentence of death on the prisoner, who heard it with perfect composure, but on his removal from the dock declared he was innocent. James Mannion, who was convicted of murder at the last assizes, and sentenced to be hanged, has had his sentence commuted to transportation for life.

FATAL AFFRAY IN CONNEMARA.—The *Galway Mercury* contains the following:—“Accounts have reached town of a fatal affray in one of the islands off the coast of Connemara, early this week. We learn that a great number of men went in a boat for the purpose of taking away oysters from the beds belonging to Mr. Martin, M.P., and, being warned off, they persevered, and flung stones at the keeper in charge, when he was obliged to fire upon the party; the consequence of which was, that one man was killed, and another severely wounded. We are also informed that Mr. Martin's men were severely hurt, and some of their limbs fractured.”

ATROCIOUS MURDER BY A WOMAN.—At the Naas Assizes, on Saturday last, Catherine Colgan was indicted for the wilful murder of Margaret Foran, a woman upwards of ninety years of age, at Fort Barrington, on the 22nd of February. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Corballis stated the case, which in substance was, that on the 22nd of February, Catherine Colgan, with a shovel, beat in the skull of the deceased, and then locked her up in her solitary dwelling, and left her there to die a lingering and horrible death. On the next morning the police from Athy came to the house, broke in the door, and found the old woman weltering in her blood, and speechless. Suspicion at once rested on Catherine Colgan; she was apprehended, and, from circumstantial evidence, the guilt was brought home to her. Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence appeared so satisfactory to the Jury that they had no hesitation in finding the accused guilty. Mr. Justice Crampton sentenced the unhappy prisoner to the extreme penalty of the law. The day mentioned for the execution is Wednesday, the 23rd of April. The cause of the murder was to obtain the cabin in which the deceased lived, and three quarters of an acre of land which were attached to it.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.—The day before yesterday being Maunday Thursday, her Majesty's Royal bounty was distributed as usual by Mr. Hanby, Sub Almoner at Whitehall Chapel, to a number of aged men and women. Previous to her present Majesty coming to the throne, the Royal bounty used to be distributed on this day to as many aged males and females as the Sovereign was years old. This old ceremony is still observed, but none of the former recipients of Royal favour are neglected, as they have a present of equal value allotted them.

SUFFOCATION IN A WELL IN BOW-STREET.—On Monday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest, at the Unicorn, Tavistock-street, on the body of Henry Warren, a plumber, who was suffocated in a well on Saturday last. John Hewson said he was employed with the deceased in removing the pump to make way for the new carriage-road in Bow-street. The deceased had to go down the well to cut off the pipe, and witness offered him a candle. Deceased put the ladder down the well, and went about six steps, his head being then two feet below the mouth of the well, when he suddenly fell into the water. Witness saw him fall, but was unable to render him any assistance. Deceased sank under the water, and was not found till half an hour had elapsed, and was then brought up with the drags. Previous to that a man went down with a rope round his body and his mouth tied up, but was compelled to return in consequence of the foul air. Mr. Cooper, up, but was compelled to return in consequence of the foul air. Mr. Cooper, the deceased's employer, said he thought the state of the well arose from the fact that, since the new sewer was made, the gas from the pipes in the road had escaped into it. Verdict, “Accidental Death;” the Coroner and Jury recommending “that in future all wells should be tested before any one entered them.”



PERUVIAN VESSELS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ANTIQUITIES OF PERU AND MEXICO.

The articles represented are part of a collection in the Ethnological Room of the British Museum. They have been placed there recently, and have not yet been classed or described in the Synopsis; so that a few details of them will be acceptable to holiday visitors.

PERUVIAN REMAINS.

These remains appear to belong to various periods of a mixed people,

probably supplied by colonies from other regions. Many indications tend to suggest the introduction of art from an Egyptian source, in the ancient edifices of the above sites, several of which present forms and dimensions approximating nearly to those of the Nile. Among these are the lintels of doors, the expanded bases of the buildings, and the hieroglyphic characters with which they are inscribed. Many vessels and other articles of potters' work assimilate to the productions of the Etruscan people: the key ornament is a common decoration, as is, also, the zig-zag ornament.

Nos. 1, 3, and 5, in the group of PERUVIAN VESSELS, are ornamented with such patterns, and their shape resembles the Etruscan. In No. 2, a vessel of a dark and very fine material, a well-executed pattern appears, consisting of diagonal crosses, zig-zag and diamond work. The face represented on this vessel has a strong Egyptian character. The handles are formed out of the ears; and the mouth of the vessel, which opens at the top of the head, gives it a remarkable affinity to crowned kings seen in Egyptian sculpture.

Nos. 4, 8, and 11, represent drinking vessels which were expressly dedicated to the use of the Incas and the priesthood, and were used in religious ceremonies. They were sometimes constructed with double bodies, connected by a hollow pipe, and terminating in heads of animals, &c., which formed the mouth-piece. In the group of Mexican remains, a vessel of this description is marked No. 3.

No. 6 of the Peruvian remains is a cup of a fine dark red stone, resembling porphyry in texture. The stem is a human foot, well carved, with a capital representation of the sandal. The foot rests in a cross-shaped trough, with figures at the corners.

Nos. 9 and 10 are minute vessels, neatly modelled, the former much resembling a common classic form.

MEXICAN REMAINS.

No. 1 in the group of Mexican Remains is a remarkable approximation to the Greek Myth of Icarus, the son of Dædalus; the figure being winged, but evidently by mechanical contrivance. Besides the wings, there is a tail, similar to that of a bird—probably meant for the same purpose, i. e. that of a rudder, to direct the flight. The decoration of the head and other parts of the figure are very similar to some appearances among the remains of Persopolis. This curious figure, which appears to have served as a baluster or dwarf column, is coloured throughout; the process which emanates from the top of the head being green, the dress variously blue, yellow, and dull red. The wings are edged with green; a yellow bar follows; and this is succeeded by one of red; then one of blue. A decoration, similar to the key ornament, next occurs, in blue on a yellow ground; after which the remainder is dull red. The part forming the tail is blue. The figure is relieved upon a red ground; and the handle-like projections at the sides are blue. The height of this figure is about two feet four inches.

No. 2 has served as the projection of a cornice; it is of a dark material, without colour.



MEXICAN REMAINS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Nos. 10, 11, and 13, are various grotesques.

In No. 10 the head is crowned with a kind of horn, decorated with incised hieroglyphs. These three figures are dwarfish, and have a curious resemblance in their lineaments to the people on the Asiatic side of Behring's Straits.

No. 12 again has an aspect decidedly Grecian.

Nos. 4, 5, and 7 are various grotesques.

Nos. 8 and 9 are of later date, and well formed.

In No. 6 we probably have a specimen of Mexican art subsequent to the Spanish Conquest. It is a coloured head, seemingly intended to represent the effigies of some one of the Spanish colonists.

The head crowned with thorns (No. 14) is remarkable. It is evidently intended for that of our Saviour, and is probably the work of a Christianized Mexican. It is a mask about five inches in length.

In the various works above noted we appear to have specimens of Peruvian and Mexican art, indicating the production of these undefined people during a period of many centuries.

By the late Return to Parliament, among the most valuable acquisitions are some sculptures from the fortress of Boudrum, originally decorations of the celebrated Mausoleum; a marble bust of Apollo; a sarcophagus discovered at Beyrout; a valuable collection of bronzes and terracottas, chiefly from the Basilicata; a large collection of Babylonian cylinders and Oriental engraved stones; a very interesting collection of bronze, iron, and gold Anglo-Roman antiquities, discovered at Stanwick, in the North Riding; a collection of objects from the Darnley Islands and New Guinea; an interesting collection of Peruvian relics; an Afghan cloak; a suit of

armour made of a crocodile's skin; several crocodile mummies and sepulchral vases; 1559 coins (161 gold, 776 silver, and 622 copper); and 52 medals. The coins include a "septem" shilling of Henry VII., and a profile-faced shilling of Edward VI., both in fine preservation.

We have engraved one of the "New Rooms," in the Northern Zoological Gallery. The Wall Cases contain the Handed and Glirine Mammalia, as apes, monkeys, and bats; and beavers, porcupines, hares and rabbits, squirrels, &c. The Table Cases contain the different kinds of Corals, which are cleverly arranged, and are very attractive. Over the Wall Cases are placed large fish, as the Herschel pike fish, from the Cape of Good Hope; the Sudia, from the rivers of Berbice; and the bony pike, from North America.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

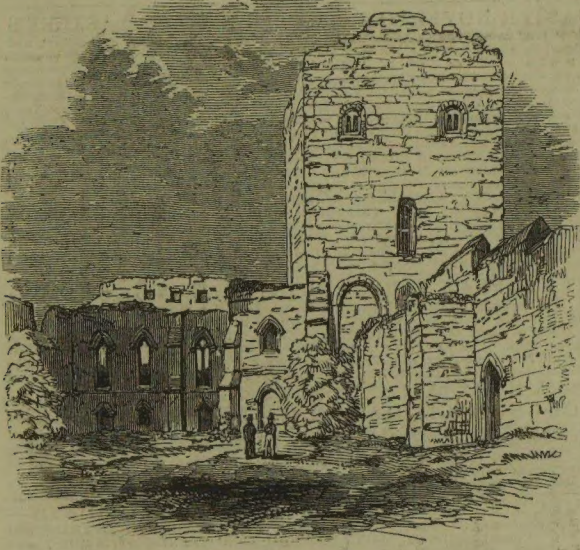
PORCHESTER CASTLE.

In a very elaborate paper read to the Archaeological Institute, at Winchester, in 1845, the Rev. Mr. Hartsorne has adduced sufficient evidence to prove that Porchester, (in Hampshire), was one of the spots pitched upon by the Romans for a military post as soon as they had obtained a footing, or at least, when they had determined upon completing the conquest of Britain. Still, our accomplished archaeologist is compelled to travel over in silence a dark period of several intervening centuries, to the time of the Conqueror, and thence to the reign of Stephen, or one of the two first Henrys, the date of the architecture of the Keep.

It is built at the north-west corner of the Roman inclosure, and is of the usual quadrangular form, lit by small narrow loops. Contiguous to the Keep is a long building, of a late Decorated character; and another, more ornamental and mixed in its style, adjoins it, forming the third or south side of the inner baily. This exhibits, amid a few remains of Norman, some very good specimens of Tudor architecture. There is nothing to indicate the exact use of either of the three sides of the inner baily; the entrance to it was under two portcullises.

The first incidents connected with Porchester deserving mention are the visits of King John, who came hither oftener than to any other place in his dominions. Henry III. strengthened the Castle, and repeatedly used it as a state prison. It does not appear that Edward I. actually visited Porchester. Edward II. repaired and often sojourned at the Castle. Edward III. directed it to be thoroughly strengthened; as did, also, Richard II.; from which periods, change in the modes of warfare, deficiency of records, and its having passed from the Crown to the Priory of Southwick, and subsequently to private hands, bring the history of Porchester Castle to a close.

It has been already referred to as a state prison, in the reign of John; and its advantageous position caused it, during our war with France, to be again appropriated for the same purpose; so that during the Revolution, as many as 8,000 men were confined here at one time. At the peace of Amiens, the gates were thrown open; soon afterwards, however, to be closed upon new captives for a longer time of exile.



PORCHESTER CASTLE.

Porchester is situated at the head of Portsmouth harbour; the quadrangle incloses 4 or 5 acres; the walls are from 8 to 12 feet thick, and 18 feet high; and the fortress is surrounded by a double ditch. The parish church of Porchester, a large Norman cross structure, is within the outer court of the Castle.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The decorations have been completed, and the labours of the upholsterer will be terminated this evening (Saturday). A full stage rehearsal of "Semiramide" takes place this morning, when the orchestra will assemble for the first time under Costa's baton. The Chorus have been in rehearsal for the last three months, directed by Signor Bonconiglio. M. Albert is quite ready with his new ballet of "L'Odalisque." The Official Referee under the Metropolitan Buildings Act, have given their certificate for the opening of the Theatre. As will be seen by our advertising columns, the opening night will be on Tuesday next (the 6th of April); and it is a curious fact, that this very day was named by Mr. Albano himself, when he first submitted his plans—an instance of architectural punctuality rarely met with in public buildings. As our artists have been some days actively engaged in preparing the illustrations of this beautiful edifice, we shall defer details as to the decorative portion until next week.

The decorations for her Majesty's Box and suite of rooms are superb. The Royal Box is lined with India silk crimson damask, on walls panelled with gilt-enriched mouldings. The Ante Room is of light blue and gold silk, and the ceiling enrichments gold ground and ornaments finished in white. A private Retiring Room is in white and gold. The State Room is papered with yellow damask; the wood-work is white and gold. The Staircase and Corridors are finished in white Italian marble.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second concert, on Monday last, was brilliantly attended, and a finer performance has been rarely heard. The scheme opened with Spohr's Overture in C minor to the "Last Judgment," which was never more relished; the conductor paying such attention to the nuances, as to render it quite a picture. Miss Birch then sang the air, "Jerusalem," from Mendelssohn's "Paul," but did not adhere to the text, and her intonation was flat. The lovely chorus, "Oh! happy and blest," from the same oratorio was deliciously sung; a pianissimo having been extracted from our band and choral singers. The undulating movement of the violins, the mellowness of the tenors and violoncelli, and the charm in the wind instruments, render this production most captivating, although its forms and ideas may be traced in one of Haydn's Quartets, and in Hummel's Graduale, "Quod quod." Then came Beethoven's glorious Mass in C, composed in the middle epoch of his career, and free from the vocal difficulties and intricate harmonies of the subsequent Mass in D, and the No. 9 Symphony. Costa's reading of this Mass was the admiration of every true artist and amateur, and it was universally admitted that it was one of the finest displays of instrumental and choral perfection ever heard in this country. The "Gloria" is sublime; the "Benedictus" and the pious plaint of the "Agnus Dei" are soul-stirring. We heard this Mass at the Cathedral in Bonn at the Beethoven Inauguration in 1845, an account of which appeared in our columns at the time, but we award the supremacy to our English executants.

The second part of this fine Concert was exclusively devoted to the Choral Symphony, No. 9, composed expressly for the Society, by Beethoven, in 1823. The massive melodies, gorgeous harmonies, and colossal proportions of this symphony, are unparalleled in the entire range of art. The daring innovations of the master-mind are herein most strongly manifested, and, despite of the prejudices of the sticklers for ancient uses, time has done full justice to the genius of Beethoven. When Spohr conducted this No. 9 at the Bonn Festival, many converts were made. Even Fétis, who has protested so strongly against the last period of Beethoven's writings, was constrained to applaud the instrumental movements, although he still objected to the choral expression of joy in the concluding one. Costa conquered the enormous difficulties of the execution, with astounding vigour and precision. It has been remarked that there is not another conductor in this world who could have achieved what he did with a single rehearsal. The wild and startling phrases in the opening allegro, the grotesque imagery of the scherzo (the trio in which was enclosed), and the impassioned feeling of the recitative in the finale gained great glory; and, with some mishaps of the trumpets and third horn (Mr. Jarrett)—the offender in which, the critics who have so often attacked Mr. Platt, have omitted to name—an instance of gross partiality, against which we most emphatically protest—the work went off admirably. The next Concert will be on the 12th of April.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday, Mr. Edney gave a concert in the National Hall, Holborn; and Mr. Ransford had a concert at the Surrey Theatre. On Tuesday, Mr. Allover gave one of his huge programmes at the Haymarket Theatre, which was well filled. There were sixteen pianists, and eight harpists, besides the ordinary orchestra, conducted by Mr. T. G. Reed. Madame Dulcken, Mr. Richardson, and Master Thirlwall played *solo* on the piano, flute, and violin. The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth (encored in the "Marble Hall"), Miss E. Birch, Miss Poole (who sang very sweetly), Miss Hawes (whose "Infancy Bud," by Mehul,



THE NEW CORAL ROOM, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

was finely rendered), Madame F. Lablache, who was in admirable voice, Miss Steele, Miss Hill, Messrs. Travers, Harrison, Brizzi, Phillips, H. Russell, and Guiblé. Mr. Lavenau was the conductor. The Ethiopian Serenaders gave their attractive performances; there is an *ensemble* in the acting and singing of this company, that is quite irresistible. On the same evening they had given their entertainment at the Grafton-street Assembly Rooms.

On Wednesday the "Messiah" was given at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society; Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Kirkham, Messrs. Lockety and Phillips, being the vocalists. In the morning, Miss Steele, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, gave a selection of sacred music, with the aid of Miss Rainforth, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Lockety and Machin; Mr. Turle being the conductor.

Mr. H. Phillips gave his entertainment on Tuesday at the London Mechanics' Institution; and, on Thursday, his illustrations of Handel and Haydn, at the Marylebone Institution. On the same evening, the Ethiopians sang at the Western Literary Institution.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

On Monday next, the third meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, in Harley-street; and Mr. Dando's sixth and last Quartet Party at Crosby Hall.

On Tuesday, the opening of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden.

On Thursday, the annual festival of the Western Madrigal Society.

On Friday, the fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society.

The Ethiopian Serenaders at the St. James's Theatre on Wednesday morning, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

The musical portion of David's "Desert" arranged by Mr. Tully, is to be executed by a powerful chorus, and by Mr. Rafter and Miss Messent in the *solo*.

M. Lacombe's dramatic Symphony of "Manfred," founded on Lord Byron's poem, has been rapturously received in Paris. M. Roger, M. Tagliafico, Mdlla. de Rupplin, and Madame Duplot Maillard, were the vocalists. The orchestra was directed by M. Tilmont. The "Invocation of the Spirits" is much praised.

M. Willmers (the Danish pianist) and M. Godefrid (the harpist) have given their concerts in Paris with great success; the former will be soon in London. Duprez's voice completely failed him at his *début* in the German version of "Lucia," at Hamburg. He has gone to Vienna for a more congenial climate.

Madame Rossi-Caccia is now the *prima donna* of Barcelona.

For Ronconi's benefit, at the Italian Opera, in Paris, "Nabucco" (the third act) and "Il Barbiere" were given. On Tuesday the season closed, and Gris, Persiani, Corbani, Ronconi, and Mario, immediately left for London, for the Royal Italian Opera; and Lablache, for her Majesty's Theatre.

Mdlla. Loewe, the German *prima donna*, who has been in London, is about to marry a Venetian patrician, and to retire from the stage.

Vieuxtemps (the violinist) has arrived in Paris, on his way to London.

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.

Monday will be an eventful day for the fast rising town of Birkenhead, on the shore of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool. It is then proposed to open, with great ceremony, the Birkenhead Commissioners' Docks, and the Dock Company's Warehouses, an extension line of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway to the Docks and the Park. Here are alike prospects of business and recreation for many years' realization.

The proceedings, we learn, from an official programme, will commence by the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners, the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners, the Directors of the Birkenhead Dock (Warehouses) Company, the Directors of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway, and the Directors of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, receiving Lord Morpeth on board a steamer lying off Monks' Ferry, which will then proceed past Woodside Ferry Pier, and the whole extent of the Dock Works, and enter the Birkenhead Docks by the Woodside Basin. After passing through the Woodside and Bridge End Docks, the steamer will moor alongside the south wall of the latter, when the party on board will disembark, and then proceed to the Warehouses, where a *déjeuner* will be provided for a company of eight hundred.

After the *déjeuner*, Lord Morpeth will proceed to open the Park, the distance from the Warehouses to the Grand Entrance being about half a mile. The quays of the new Docks will be lined with the several clubs, the pensioners' and other bands, flags, &c.; and, after the opening of the Dock, they will proceed to the Park, so as to be in waiting to receive Lord Morpeth.

In the evening, a Ball and Supper will be held in two of the warehouse rooms, and a display of fireworks will take place; and rural sports and amusements will be provided in the Park in the course of the afternoon.

Next week, we intend to illustrate these festive proceedings. Meanwhile, we present our readers with a substantial specimen of the Birkenhead progress—the New Market, nearly approaching in extent the vast market of St. John's, at Liverpool. In the Birkenhead structure, iron has been employed wherever available; and the result is great security combined with a more ornamental character than, under other circumstances, have been attained.

STATISTICS OF MANCHESTER.—In the annual report of Captain Willis, the head constable of Manchester, to the Watch Committee, the population of Manchester is computed at 300,000 persons. The total number of houses is 47,323, and of dwelling cellars, 4,838. Of the former, 845 were uninhabited, when taking the return; and of latter, 295; many of the uninhabited dwelling-houses, however, were new houses, which had never been tenanted. The number of new houses erected during the past year is 1,627, and 408 more are in the course of erection. One of the most singular features in regard to crime is, that the largest number of committals should have occurred during the most prosperous period of the year. The most numerous class of offenders are between the age of 20 and 25 years; the next between 25 and 30; and the third between 15 and 20 years of age. The returns also show a greater number of offences in the day than in the night time.

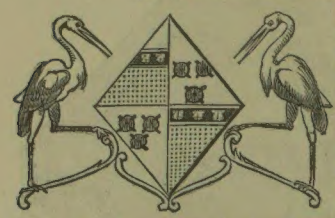
POISONING IN NORFOLK.—Last Sunday evening, Mrs. Pearson, the wife of a farmer of that name, at Tibbenham, 14 miles from Norwich, invited a Mrs. Everett, the wife of another farmer of the same village, to take tea with her. She accepted the invitation, and these females and other persons of the family sat down, and took tea together. Soon after each of the above females, and others of the party, were taken ill. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Everett are since dead, and others (whose names are not known) are lying in a very precarious state. At present it is not known by what means the poison, which, we understand, is arsenic, could get into the tea, or by whom it was administered. Mr. Pilgrim, one of the county Coroners, held an inquest on Tuesday on the bodies, but it was adjourned in order to allow time for further inquiry into the circumstances.



BIRKENHEAD MARKET

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF MONTROSE.



CAROLINE-MARIA, Duchess Dowager of Montrose, died a few days since, at Petersham, in Surrey. Her Grace was eldest daughter of George, fourth Duke of Manchester, and derived in direct descent from the celebrated Parliamentary commander, Edward, Earl of Manchester, so distinguished for his victory at Marston Moor. At the period of her decease, the Duchess had completed her 76th year. She was married to James, third Duke of Montrose, 24th July, 1790, and had by him two sons—James, the present Duke, and Lord Montagu William Graham; and four daughters—Georgiana Charlotte, late Countess of Winchelsea; Caroline; Lucy, Countess of Powis; and Emily, married to Edward T. Foley, Esq., of Stoke Edith Park, county Hereford.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD MARMADUKE VASASOUR, BART., OF HAZLEWOOD, COUNTY YORK.



SIR EDWARD VASASOUR died suddenly, near Dijon, 15th March, on his road to Rome. He was the second son of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton, by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke Lord Langdale, and assumed the surname of Vavasour, in 1826, on succeeding, by bequest, to the estates of his cousin, Sir Thomas Vavasour, Bart., of Hazlewood. In 1828, he obtained a patent of Baronetcy.

The very ancient family from which the deceased Baronet thus derived his estates, took its surname from the high office held, in former times, by its senior members—that of King's VALVASOUR, a dignity little inferior to the baronial. The pedigree can be authentically traced to the period of the Norman Conquest; and from that remote era to the present, the family has ever maintained a leading position among the great landed proprietors of Yorkshire.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Thomas Vavasour, Esq., of Haslewood, distinguished himself by his gallant exertions in raising forces and equipping vessels to defend England and its Queen against the Spanish Armada. To requite this zeal, and to show her regard for one of her Maids of Honour, who was a Vavasour, and her acknowledged kinswoman, Queen Elizabeth, who, through her grandfather, Sir Thomas Boleyn, descended from Maude Vavasour, would never suffer the Chapel at Hazlewood to be molested; which, to this day, has continued a Catholic place of worship. During the great civil war, the Vavasours, connected by marriage with the Giffards of Chelington, and the Langdales of Langthorpe, both eminent for their loyalty in the worst of times, arrayed themselves under the King's banner; their chief, Sir Walter Vavasour, raised a regiment of Horse; and a younger son of the house, Thomas Vavasour, fell gallantly fighting at Marston Moor. Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour was born 6th May, 1786, and married, 5th August 1813, Marcia-Bridget, only daughter of James Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park, county York, by whom (who died 10th June, 1826) he has left a large family, the eldest daughter of which is married to William Constable Maxwell, Esq., of Everingham Park, county York.

SIR HENRY ROBERT CARDEN, BART., OF TEMPLEMORE.

ACCOUNTS from Ireland mention the death of this respected gentleman, at his residence in the county of Tipperary. Early in life he held a military commission, and served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. The only son of Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., by Mary Frances, his third wife, sister of Warner William, second Lord Rossmore, he succeeded to the family Baronetcy at the decease of his half brother, Sir Arthur Carden, in 1822. He was born 8th February, 1789, and married, 10th March, 1818, Louisa, only child of Frederick Thompson, Esq., of Dublin, by whom he has left Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., and several other children. The family of Carden, one of considerable antiquity, removed from Lincolnshire into Ireland about the middle of the seventeenth century, and obtained, in the land of their adoption, large territorial grants.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market during the present week have been small, yet we have to report a very dull inquiry for that article, at a decline in the quotations of from 3s to 4s per quarter. In foreign wheat, next to nothing has been doing, and the rates have fallen 3s per quarter. Barley has moved off slowly, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. The same fall has been experienced in the rates of malt. The oat trade has been dull, at 1s per quarter less money. Both beans and peas must be considered 1s to 2s per quarter lower. Flour and Indian corn have sold at reduced figures.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 7s to 8s; ditto white, 7s to 8s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 7s to 7s; ditto white, 7s to 7s; grinding, 4s to 4s; dis-tilling, 5s to 5s; malt, 5s to 5s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 7s to 7s; brown ditto, 6s to 6s; Kingston and Ware, 7s to 7s; Chevalier, 7s to 8s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 3s to 3s; potato, 3s to 3s; Youghal and Cork, black, 3s to 3s; ditto, white, 3s to 3s; tick beans, new, 4s to 5s; ditto old, — to —; grey peas, 5s to 5s; maple, 5s to 5s; white, — to —, bolters, 5s to 5s, per quarter. Town-mould flour, 6s to 6s; Suffolk, 5s to 5s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4s to 4s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Wheat, 7s to 8s; barley, 4s to 4s; oats, 3s to 3s; beans, 4s to 4s; and peas, — to — per quarter. Flour, American, 4s to 4s; Baltic, — to — per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed has met a very dull sale, at drooping prices. In all other seeds, exceedingly little is doing.

Limeed, English, sowing, 4s to 5s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 4s. Hempseed, 3s to 3s per quarter. Coriander, 1s to 1s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Turps, 5s to 5s per bushel. English Rapeseed, (new) 7s to 7s per quarter. Limeed cakes, English, 11s to 11s; ditto, foreign, 11s to 11s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 27s to 27s per ton. Canary, 7s to 7s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; extra, up to —. Foreign, red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; extra, up to —.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 7s 7d; barley, 5s 3d; oats, 3s 6d; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 5s 10d; peas, 5s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 7s 7d; barley, 5s 3d; oats, 3s 6d; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 5s 10d; peas, 5s 8d.

Tea.—This market has ruled very heavy this week; but we can notice no alteration in value. Sugar.—West India sugar has moved off steadily, at full prices. All other kinds have ruled dull.

Coffee.—Ceylon parcels are in fair request, at full prices. Other qualities are a slow sale. Rice.—Owing to the heaviness in the wheat trade, most kinds of rice may be purchased on over terms.

Coals.—Adair's, 14s 6d; Chester Main, 16s; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Bewick and Co., 17s 3d; Gosforth, 17s 3d; and Wharfedale, 17s 3d per ton.

Hemp.—There is a moderate demand for this article at last week's prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22s to 23s; clover hay, 22s to 23s; and straw, 11s to 12s per load.

Oils.—This market is steady, at last week's quotations.

Provisions.—The Irish butter market is still in a very depressed state, and prices are almost nominal. English and foreign butter are also cheap. For bacon the inquiry is much depressed, at 1s per cwt less money. The quotations rule from 7s to 7s per cwt. Lard without alteration. Hams, as well as hams and middle, command very little attention, with very moderate supplies on offer.

Tallow.—There is very little doing in this market, and the rates have declined 10d per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—For a holiday market, the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was unusually extensive, viz., 1235 head. Still, however, owing to the large number of buyers in attendance, the beef trade was steady, and a good clearance was effected at Monday's quotations. From abroad, we received 104 beasts, 140 sheep, and 20 calves. There was less activity in the mutton trade than on last market day. In some few instances, a slight depression was submitted to in price; yet a full average amount of business was transacted. The number of lambs was seasonably large, or about 6000, while the trade was firm, at from 5s 8d to 7s per lb. From the Isle of Wight, 190 came to hand. Calves were in good request, at previous currencies; but pigs, though quite as dear, commanded very little attention. Mutton was dull, at from 11s 10s to 12s 6d, including their small calf.

For Rib, to sink the oil—Coarse and inferior beans, 3s 6d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 4d; prime large oaten, 3s 10d to 3s 8d; prime Beans, 3s 4d to 3s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 6d; prime coarse-wheeled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 8d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 5s 6d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large hogs, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d. Lambs, 5s 8d to 7s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 12s; cows, 50; sheep and lambs, 80; calves, 25; pigs, 200.

Neapote and Leadwells (Friday).—We had a steady trade here to-day, at very full prices.

For Rib, by the carcass—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lamb, 6s 6d to 7s 0d.

This being Good Friday no business was transacted either in Mark-lane or the Borough. ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The pressure for money has rather increased during the past week, and at the close of 3d to 3½ is given by the leading discount houses for money "on the call." Although the Directors of the Bank of England did not, at their weekly Court, decide on any increase of the present rate for advances, yet the continued drain of gold from this country will, it is feared, render such a step shortly imperative. The opposers of the present Bank Charter, or "Sir Robert Peel's Bill," as it is commonly called, are now loud in their denunciations of making the currency of the country dependent upon the amount of gold in the Bank of England, and consequently liable to the fluctuations of the Exchequer. No doubt it is an inconvenient thing to the trading interests, whose paper has been until lately discounted at prices varying from 1½ to 2 per Cent., to now be

obliged to pay 5 per Cent. But if the Bank of England had been empowered to issue notes at discretion, what would have been the price of wheat, provisions, and all articles necessary to life during the late crisis? An attempt to monopolise upon a gigantic scale was in progress, when the first advance on the rate of interest was made by the Bank. This act alone checked the speculation, and at the next advance provisions gradually fell in price. The dread of another advance has already contributed to further a fall in corn and provisions, and whenever it takes place, the markets for all the necessities of existence will be largely supplied at reduced rates. Thus being dependent on the Foreign Exchanges has proved beneficial, the export of our gold tending thus indirectly to temper the avarice which opportunity too often begets. To the measure the present ordeal is likely to prove of the most severe character, but increased knowledge, and appreciation of its soundness, will be the only and gratifying result.

The English market opened very heavily on Monday, and Consols receded during the day from 8½ to 8¾ for Account. This depression continued on Tuesday, and again quotations receded about ¼ per cent. Absence of business on Wednesday, and a general indisposition to deal, from the belief that the Directors of the Bank of England would increase the rate of interest, rendered prices stationary. The Government broker did not purchase, having to sell on behalf of the Savings' Banks; it became, consequently, an affair of simple transfer. The desire to sell on Thursday predominated, Consols receding to 8½ to ¾, and the New Scrip to 1 discount. Exchequer Bills have been considerably depressed, some large sales reducing the price to 2s discount. A slight reaction has, however, since improved the rate to 1 dis. to par. At the close of business, a general heaviness prevailed; the last prices being, for Reduced, 87½; Consols, 88½; Annuities, 30 Years, 94; India Bonds, 5 dis.; Bank Stock, 204½; Consols for Account, 88½; India Scrip for Account, 248; Consols, Scrip, 1 dis.; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2 pm.; Do., £500, 2 pm.; Do., Small, 3 pm.

The Foreign Market has been very dull, influenced by the state of Money, and the English Funds. Spanish Active Stock on Monday quoted 22½ to 23, receded on Tuesday to 22½, and closes at 22½. The Three per Cents, from 34½ on Monday, receded to 34 on Tuesday, and close at that price. Portuguese Four per Cents have scarcely fluctuated, and close at 34. No improvement or dealings resulted from the premature announcement of the half-year's dividend being in the course of payment the 1st of July. Mexican has scarcely been dealt in; it closes at 21½; Venezuela Bonds, ex. div., 40; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 58½; Ditto Four per Cent Certificates, ex. div., 90½.

The Share Account passed off without difficulty, and was the smallest in amount of transactions ever remembered. All descriptions of Stock continue to display a downward tendency, and the guaranteed lines, which have hitherto maintained their prices, are now suffering from the bad faith, which has been recently displayed, and of which the result is not yet conclusive. No certainty of any arrangement can for the future be relied on, until the Act of Parliament sanctioning the proceeding has passed. At the close of the week the Market was heavy at the following quotations:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 1½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 7½; Ditto, New, 11½; Caledonian, 26; Ditto, Half Shares, 24; Eastern Counties, 19½; Ditto, Perpet., 5 per Cent., No. 1, 4pm; Ditto, York Extension, 4½; East Lancashire, New Scrip, 24; East Lincolnshire, 6½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 7½; Edinburgh and Perth, 3½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Great Northern, 3½; Ditto, London and York Extension, 2½; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, 11½; Ditto, Half Shares, 68½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18; Ditto, Fifths, 26½; Ditto, New, 7½; Hull and Selby, 10½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 64; Leeds and Thirsk, 20; Ditto, New, 9; Ditto, Preference 6 per Cent., 4½; London and Blackwall, 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 52½; London and North Western, 17½; Ditto, Quarter, 23; Ditto ditto, New Shares, 12½; London and South Western, 64; Ditto, New, 25½; Lynn and Ely, 21½; Lynn and Dereham, 21½; Manchester and Leeds, Quarter Shares, 16; Ditto, Fifths, 10; Ditto, Sixteenths, 8½; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 24 pm.; Midland, 114½; Ditto, New, 33½; Ditto, New, 4½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 9½; Newcastle and Berwick, New, 8½; North British, 32½; Ditto, Half Shares, 15½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 3½; Ditto Extension, 1½; Ditto, Thirds, 3½; North Staffordshire, 7½; North Western, 3½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15½; Preston and Wyre, 35½; Ditto ditto (B), 1½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 5; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; Ditto, Class B, 1½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 3½; Shropshire Union, 1½; South Eastern and Dover, 30½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 1½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 12; York and Newcastle, 34½; Ditto, New, 15; Ditto, Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 84; Ditto Extension, 36½; Ditto, Preference, 11½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 21½; Dutch Renish, 4½; Northern of France, 12½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 6½; Paris and Lyons, 5; Sambre and Meuse, 6.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Good Friday being observed as a close holiday, the Exchange, Custom House, and all places of public business were closed, and commercial transactions of every description suspended.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut. Lord A. F. O. G. Lennox to be Captain, vice the Hon. C. H. Cust; Cornet Lord O. A. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice Lord A. F. O. G. Lennox. 5th Dragoon Guards: Capt. A. Nugent to be Captain, vice J. Conolly; Lieut. G. L. Robson to be Captain, vice Nugent; Cornet J. J. Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice Robson; Ensign A. W. H. Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. S. Sandes to be Captain, vice Forrest; Cornet L. Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice Sandes; E. A. Cook to be Cornet, vice Alexander. 12th Lieut.-Col. H. Madox to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brev.-Col. S. Stawell; Major E. Pole to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Madox; Capt. the Hon. K. Needham to be Major, vice Pole; Lieut. H. Clifton to be Captain, vice Needham; Cornet J. A. Digby to be Lieutenant, vice Clifton; C. Goring to be Cornet, vice Digby. 14th: Lieut. A. Need to be Lieutenant, vice Hillier. 1st Foot: H. W. Turner to be Ensign, vice Kennedy. 4th: Ensign J. W. Percy to be Lieutenant, vice Wollaston; O. Y. Cooke to be Ensign, vice Percy. 33rd: F. Corbett to be Ensign, vice Twigg. 36th: M. C. Wall to be Ensign, vice Sears. 46th: To be Lieutenants: Ensign J. G. Clarke, vice Campbell; Ensign J. H. Chambers, vice Macan. To be Ensigns: D. I. B. Leonard, vice Chambers; H. R. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Leonard. 5th: Ensigns: D. I. B. Leonard, vice O'Toole. 68th: H. V. Jones to be Ensign, vice Digby; Lieutenant T. W. Storer to be Adjutant, vice Carmichael. 82nd: D. S. Collings to be Ensign, vice Burton. BREVET.—Lieut.-Colonel H. Madox to be Colonel in the Army; Captain A. Nugent to be Major in the Army. UNATTACHED.—To be Captains: Lieutenant J. White; Lieutenant L. A. Boyd; Lieutenant H. L. Herbert.

BANKRUPTS.

E. MARSHALL, Clifton-street, Sun-street, Finsbury, jeweller. W. H. BONDS, Creek-road, Deptford, licensed victualler. H. HOWELL, Shrewsbury, draper. A. SOPHIA, H. ROE, and A. PIPER, Upper Thames-street, shoemakers. G. A. SOAR, Great Marlborough-street, glazier. J. HALL, Surrey-street, Strand, merchant. W. SWAIN, Cheltenham, builder. J. CHATTERTON, Manchester, coach-builder. J. SHARP, Riddlesden, Yorkshire, coal-merchant. J. BURROWS, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, farmer. S. and J. CHAPPEL, Leeds, earthenware manufacturers. W. HODGSON, jun., Leeds, licensed victualler. T. SIVILL, Liverpool, publican. J. JEBB, Stanwardine-in-the-Fields, Shropshire, grocer. J. FRANKLIN, jun., Uttoxeter, timber merchant. W. H. LOVATT, Wolverhampton, factor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. CRAIG, Glasgow, horse-dealer. D. C. B. FLEMING, and R. CHALMERS, Glasgow, iron-founders. J. ROBERTSON, Denny, grocer. W. and A. WALLACE, Glasgow, merchants. J. COCHRANE, Glasgow, mason. W. MACLAREN, Glasgow, perfumer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 2.

3rd Dragoon Guards: H. H. Lonsdale to be Cornet, vice St. George. 4th: Cornet T. B. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Baker; J. M. Webb to be Cornet, vice Williams. 4th Light Dragoons: Cornet adj. Adjutant C. B. Molyneux to have the rank of Lieutenant; Lieut. J. W. Wallington to be Lieutenant, vice Lord A. Churchill. 7th: Cornet H. St. George to be Cornet, vice Graham. 13th: Sergeant-Major T. Anderson to be Quartermaster, vice J. O'Reilly. 4th Foot: Ensign M. V. S. Morton to be Lieutenant, vice Baldwin. 11th: J. MacFarlane to be Ensign, vice Warren. 19th: Lieut. J. L. R. Rooke to be Captain, vice Fearon; Ensign R. O. Bright to be Lieutenant, vice Rooke; F. G. Ashworth to be Ensign, vice Bright. 26th: Paymaster Sergeant, J. Thompson to be Lieutenant; Lieut. H. J. Waters, Ensign W. M. Mill, Ensign R. A. Lavery, Ensign J. De Courcy Hamilton, Ensign O. Fitzgerald, Ensign G. J. Carey, vice Bisset; Ensign J. Harvey, vice Morrow. To be Ensigns: J. S. Warren, W. C. Bruce, F. Smyth, G. L. Studdert, M. B. Steele, vice Carey; J. C. G. Kingsley, vice Harvey. STAFF.—Lieut. C. Pieters to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, vice White. BREVET.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Taiton to be Colonel in the Army.

OFFICE OF ORDANCE, MARCH 31.

Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieut. G. C. Baitie to be Second Captain, vice Simmons; Second Lieut. J. Liddell to be First Lieutenant, vice Baitie.

BANKRUPTS.

H. JONES, Grosvenor-row, Piccadilly, and King's-road, Chelsea, oilman. H. J. COOK, Hedge-row, High-street, Islington, linen-drawer. J. BARLOW, sen., and J. GILL, Calvert's-buildings, Southwark, and Maidstone, Kent, hop-factors. J. JEBB, Stanwardine-in-the-Fields, Salop, grocer. A. BIRRELL, Liverpool, vinegar-manufacturer. M. MACOUN, Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. G. JONES, east of Rough-hills, Bliston, Staffordshire, victualler. J. J. PRICE, Bulth, Breconshire, tanner.

BIRTHS.

At Florence, the Lady of Henry J. P. Woodhead, Esq., of a daughter.—At Haverstock-hill, Mrs. George Nicholas, of twin daughters.—At Gregynog, Montgomeryshire, the lady of the Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy, of a daughter.—At Lee, the wife of Dr. Robertson, D.C.L., of a daughter.—At No. 7, Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, the wife of David Burton, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Paris, B. L. Sandham, Esq., to Anna, sister of the late George Stockwell, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Milton, aged 79, Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, Esq.—At Windsor, Mrs. Hurd, relict of the late Philip Hurd, Esq.—At Denbigh Cottage, St. John's-wood, Anne Golding Gale, wife of John Gale, Esq.—At No. 51, Grosvenor-street, Edith Charlotte, second daughter of the Hon. Major and Lady Mary Hood.—At Edinburgh, John Inglis, Esq.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Charlotte Catherine, second daughter of the late John Scudamore, Esq.—On the 26th ult., Philip Whitaker, Esq., aged 81.—At Greenham, Berks, in her 83rd year, Mary, the widow of the late William Graham, Esq.—At Baker-street, aged 77, Charlotte Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Abbott Green, Esq.—At Fintona, Robert Connors, Esq., one of her Majesty's Corps of Foreign Service Messengers.—On the 29th inst., Mary, the wife of Mr. Richard Landon, of Worcester.—At Headington, Oxfordshire, Ann, relict of the late Rev. Matthew Armstrong.—At 7, Dane-hill-row, Margate, Mrs. Ann Taylor, daughter of Mr. John Taylor, late of Greenwich.—In Grosvenor-street, the Lord Saye and Sele, aged 49.—In his 81st year, the Rev. William Atkinson, M.A.—On Saturday, 29th, in his thirty-first year, John, the beloved wife of Thomas Wilson, Esq.—A small book of her poems, published in 1844, will be treasured by her surviving friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT on THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1847, when will be performed (First Time this Season) Bellini's celebrated Opera, I FURITANI. Principal Characters—Elvira, Mdlle. Castellan; Giorgio, Sig. Lablache; Arturo, Sig. Gardoni; and Riccardo, Sig. Coletti. With Various Entertainments in the BALLET Department; in which Mdlle. Lucile Grah, Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, and Mdlle. Rosati will appear.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Subscribers, are respectfully informed that the New Theatre constructed after the designs and under the superintendence of B. Albano, C.E., will be OPENED on TUESDAY NEXT, April 6, when will be performed Rossini's Grand Opera, Semiramide, Semiramide, Mdlle. Grisi (her first appearance this season); Aza, Mdlle. Alboni (of the Theatre La Scala, at Milan, and of the Imperial Theatre in Vienna, her first appearance in this country); Idreno, Signor Lavia (of the Theatre San Carlo, Naples, his first appearance in this country); Oros, Signor Polonini (of the Imperial Theatre, Vienna, his first appearance in this country); and Assa, Signor Tamburini, his first appearance in this country these four years). Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa. At the termination of the Opera, the National Anthem will be performed by the entire strength of the Company. To conclude with a New Ballet, in two Tableaux, entitled L'ODALISQUE. Composed by M. Albert. The Music by Signor Curral (from the San Carlo, at Naples), Mdlle. Fleury (from the Grand Opera, Paris), Mdlle. Bertin (of the Imperial Theatre, Vienna, her first appearance in this country), Mdlle. Neodot, (of the Theatre Royal, Madrid), Mdlle. Stephen, De Melisse, F. Adriel, Delechaux, Duval, Arnal, Pereda, Monroy, &c. M. Albert (of the Grand Opera, Paris), M. Mabile (of the Grand Opera, Paris), M. Gontie (of the Theatre Royal, Madrid), M. O'Brien. Director of the Ballet, M. Albert. The Scenery by Mr. Griev and M. Tullin; the Properties by Mr. Blamie; the Costumes by Mr. Blamie. Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box-office; and at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. The doors will be opened at Half-past Seven o'clock, and the performance will commence at Eight.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully informed that NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN at the DOORS on TUESDAY, April 6, the Opening Night of the new Theatre. All applications for Season must be immediately made at the Box Office, Bow-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The Director has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that the PRICES of ADMISSION for the Evening are as follow:—Pit Stall £1 1 0 First Amphitheatre Stall 15 0 Ditto 12 6 Second Amphitheatre Stall 7 0 Pit and First Amphitheatre non-reserved seats 0 8 0 Second Amphitheatre non-reserved seats 0 5 0 Gallery 0 3 0 Private Boxes from Two to Seven Guineas each.

TO THE FREE RENTERS OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CARDS of ADMISSION have been prepared for the Free Renters or their Nominees, to facilitate their entrance, which can be obtained on application at the Box Office on or before Monday next, between the hours of Twelve and Three. The Public is hereby cautioned, that all nominations made after the commencement of the late Promenade Concerts, have no right of admission for the Royal Italian Opera this season. March 31, 1847.

EASTER NOVELTIES and ATTRACTIONS at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Under the Patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family.—Proprietor, Mr. WM. BATTY.—This unique and Royal National Temple of Arts will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, APRIL 6th, and continue its attractive Entertainments, including a grand display of Equestrianism, Gymnastics, and Dramatic productions, combining Mr. Batty's celebrated and numerous Stud of highly-trained Horses and Fairy Ponies, &c., with his magnificent Camels, Elephants, Zebras, Deer, and Oxen, to be brought into action in the new grand Spectacle of Lord Byron's BRIDE OF ABYDUS; or, the Corsair and the Avenger's Steel; with new Scenery, moving Panoramas, decorations, and gorgeous appointments, on a scale of splendour unequalled in this Amphitheatre. THE SCENES in GIBRALTAR will present a grand union of talent in the performances of La Petite Isabelle, M. and Madame Dumas, M. Leonard, Herr Henricke, Laurentz Wolf, and first appearance of the great English Rider, Mr. Powell, and that popular provincial artist, Mr. Bell. A splendid pageant will unite all the artists of the arena on the splendid scene, led by Mrs. Batty. The exercises assisted by the re-appearance of the celebrated Hibernian Clown, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Twist, the grotesque, &c. &c. &c. see programme. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Box-keeper, Mr. Sheffield. Performances commence each evening at Seven o'clock; doors open at Half-past Six.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—EASTER TUESDAY.—It is respectfully announced that the celebrated Ethiopian Serenaders, Fell, Harrington, White, Stanwood, and Germon, will have the honour of RESUMING their inimitable ENTERTAINMENT at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, on EASTER TUESDAY, April 6th. Doors open at Eight o'clock. And will give a Grand DAY PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 7th, commencing at Half-past Two o'clock. The Evening Performances will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Boxes and Stalls at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Public are informed that Visitors will be admitted to the Gardens of the Zoological Society, WITHOUT ORDERS from the Fellows, on Mondays and Tuesdays; and, during Easter Week and Whitsun Week, on every day except Saturday, on the payment of One Shilling for each person. By Order of the Council. 11, Hanover-square, April 1, 1847. D. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Continuation of Overflowing Hopes.—Change of Entertainments.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, and FRIDAY, APRIL 9, Mr. LOVE will present, for the first time this season, his Original Entertainment, entitled, LOVE IN ALL SHAPES; or, The Gallery of Portraits. After which, for the first time these four years, A ZOOLOGICAL CONCERT. To conclude with the last new and highly-successful POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENT, on a novel construction, with new and appropriate Mute Music and Appointments throughout, entitled A CHRISTMAS CAROL IN THE OLDEN TIMES, in which Mr. LOVE will represent, visibly and invisibly, and without assistance, the Host and Hostess, Guests and Servants. With other Entertainments. Begin at Eight. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—30, Norfolk-street.—Grand Pianoforte, Mr. H. S. May.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—MR. DISRAELI, in his beautiful work "Tancréd," says—"The view of Jerusalem is the history of the world; it is more, it is the history of earth and heaven; where not a spot is visible that is not hallowed, consecrated, or memorable; not a rock that is not the cave of propheta; not a valley which is not the valley of heaven-anointed kings; not a mountain that is not the mountain of God." For a realisation of this beautiful picture, visit BRUNETTI'S MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, 213, Piccadilly.—Eleven till Five, and Seven till Nine.—Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, 6d.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREE D'ANSEES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS.—MONDAY, APRIL 5th, and Every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to a Double Transferable Ticket for Six Nights, and the subscription can commence on any Monday. The Palace Band consists of the same Artistic and Musical Staff as the Palace of the Queen. Conducted by Mr. W. Weippert, Signor Zerbin; cornet-pistons, Mr. Handley; ophicleide, Mr. Prospero; M. C. Mr. Corrie. Commences at Ten o'clock. Tickets, Seven Shillings each, at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-square.

WALSALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—SPLENDID NOVELTIES during the EASTER HOLIDAYS.—MADAME WATSON'S UNEQUALLED TABLEAUX VIVANS.—On EASTER MONDAY, By Particular Desire, A NIGHT WITH CANOVA AND FLAXMAN.—MADAME WATSON will have the honour of appearing in a Splendid New Tableau of NEPTUNE AND AMPHITRITE, and several new and original groups, which will be produced with that unequalled accuracy and splendour that has distinguished this Exhibitor above all others. The Evening Performance at Three. Evening at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Juveniles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats, half-price.—Musical Director, Herr Redl. The Appointments by Messrs. Adams, of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES in Illustration of ANIMAL MECHANISM by T. Rymer Jones, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, Morning and Evenings during the week. THE GYMNOTUS ELECTRICUS, or ELECTRICAL EELS, exhibited in a TRANSPARENT VESSEL. LECTURES ON ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE by Dr. Bachoffner. THE WORKING MODELS and the early explanation of the varied OPTICAL EFFECTS include a New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. EXPERIMENTS with the DIVING-DIVER, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

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THE FAST DAY.—Exclusive particulars of this Fast Festival will appear in the MAN IN
 THE MOON of to-day.
M. SOYER'S SOUP forms a prominent dish in the bill of fare of the MAN IN THE MOON
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COINS OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS: History of
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 street.—Messdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive
 assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced
 prices, in six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by
 reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms, Paper Models.

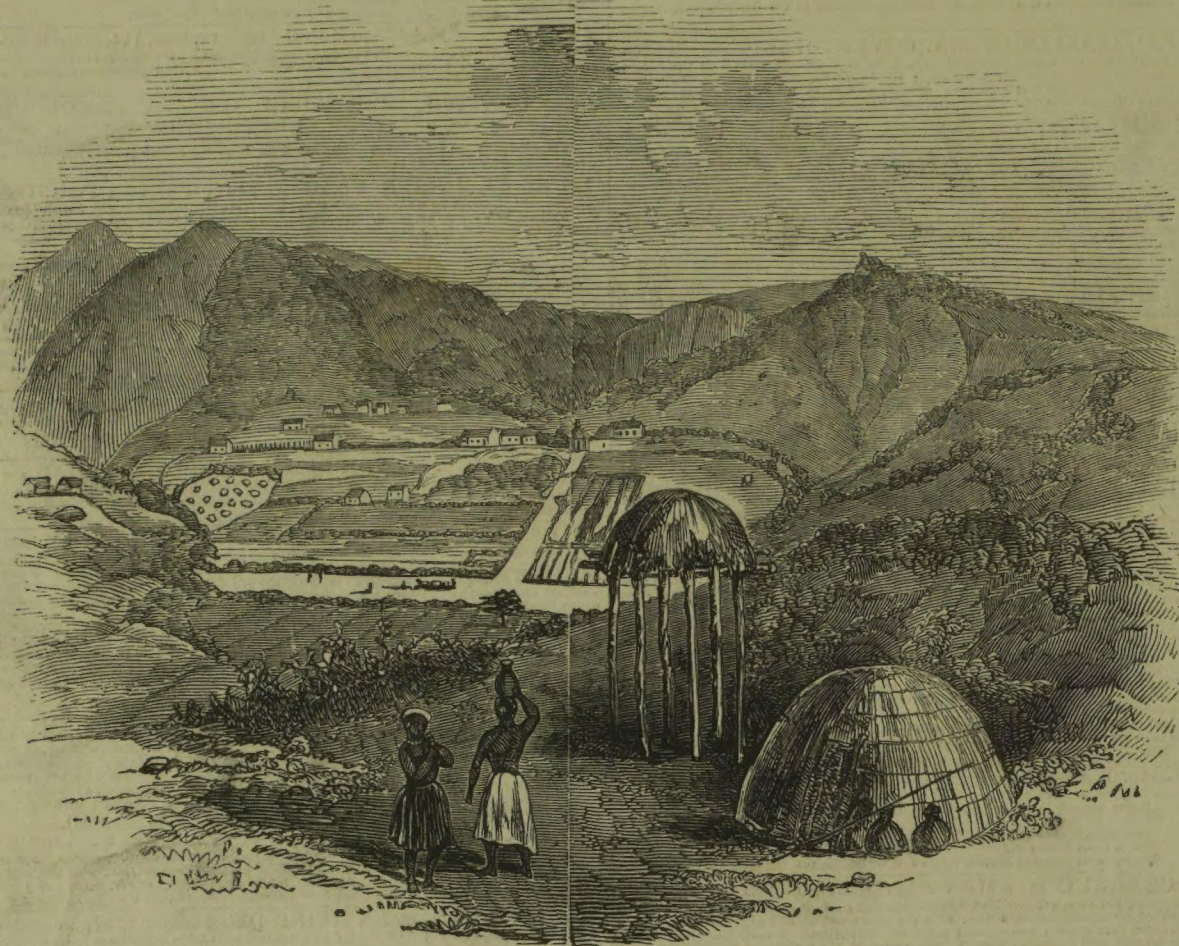
LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS.
 HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of
 Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the
 meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished
 Style, in six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by
 reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms, Paper Models.

SHIRTS.—Youths' and Gentlemen's Shirts made to fit superior
 to any house in London, in the neatest style, at the lowest prices, for ready money. A
 large assortment kept ready made. At R. I. NORTON'S Ready-made Linen and Outfitting
 Warehouse, 72, Strand, Adelphi. An extensive variety of Cravats and Scarfs, with every de-
 scription of Hosiery and Under-Clothing.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT
 WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE-GRATES, kitchen-ranges, fenders, and fire-irons;
 general furnishing ironmongery, in tinued copper, iron and block-tin cooking vessels, best
 Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned paper and iron tea-trays, tea-urns, ornamental
 iron and wirework for verandahs, lawns, &c.; brass and iron bodsteads; patent table lamps,
 for candle or oil. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain
 figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

FENDER and CUTLERY WAREHOUSE.—Families
 furnishing may effect a great saving by purchasing at R. and J. SLACK'S old estab-
 lished Ironmongery Warehouse, 336 Strand, opposite Somerset House; where is always on
 sale a most extensive stock of every article in Furnishing Ironmongery, at prices 50 per cent.
 under other houses. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent to any part, post
 free.—Established 1818.

HAVANNAH TOBACCO.—Proud of the supereminence for
 which his TOBACCO is so deservedly celebrated, JOHN MULLEN begs to inform
 the Public he has entered into the regular importation from Cuba of this
 pure and delicious Tobacco. His Friends are advised to ask for "Mullen's Havanna To-
 bacco," at 5d. per ounce, or 6s. per pound, to be had at his Warehouse, 24, Fore-street, Lon-<



MISSIONARY INSTITUTION OF TYUMIE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers, to the 26th of January, have reached us. Sir P. Maitland had received his order of recall, and had immediately given up the command of the troops on the frontier to Colonel Somerset, without waiting the arrival of his successor, Sir H. Pottinger. The official account of the proceedings of the troops in the operations beyond the Kie River are published, the dates coming down to the 10th Jan., and the result was the capture of upwards of 10,000 head of the colonial cattle. Pato had not been captured at the date of the latest accounts from the frontier. Notice had been received at the Governor's quarters that Krel had gone in pursuit of him for the purpose of delivering him up, as he was the only obstacle to the final conclusion of a peace.

In the early part of the invasion, the Missionaries took an active part; and among them were the principals of the Institution of Tyumie, near Block Drift, about 46 miles from Graham's Town. Our Engraving, from a Sketch by the clever artist at Cape Town, by the aid of whose pencil we have frequently illustrated the war, gives a bird's-eye view of the Settlement, encompassed with hills, and presenting a good site for an establishment whose object is peace.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

DE LALAND'S LONG-EARED FOX (*OTOCYON LALANDII*).

ALTHOUGH this very singular species was made known to naturalists as long ago as 1820, after the return of De Laland from South Africa, the individual from which our drawing was made is, undoubtedly, the first which has ever reached Europe alive. It is an inhabitant of the mountains in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, but it is so rare, as we are informed, that this same individual is the first ever seen at Cape Town, where Sir E. Belcher lately obtained it, on his return from the Indian Archipelago, in H.M.S. *Samarang*.

The spectator can hardly avoid remarking the extreme sensibility of its hearing; and there is something in the general expression of the head which suggests a resemblance to the well known physiognomy of the Long-Eared Bat. We believe that its habits in a state of nature are essentially nocturnal; and it appears to thrive well on birds and

insects, which form its principal food at present. It will be found in the S.E. angle of the Society's Gardens in the Regent's Park, near the Turnstile Gate into the Broad Walk; and it is certainly one of the most interesting additions which have been made to the collection for some years; although, at this time, there are upwards of 900 animals of all classes in the menagerie.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert paid a visit on Tuesday to the exhibition of select specimens of British manufactures, which has just been opened gratuitously to the public by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, of which his Royal Highness is the President. He was attended by the Hon. Colonel Phipps and Colonel Bouvier, and spent upwards of an hour in the inspection of the best and most recent productions of our manufacturing industry; taking a special interest in those specimens which exemplify the combination of decorative art with mechanical ingenuity. He praised some specimens of enamelled and coloured glass, which have beautiful forms, and which exhibit the hopeful infancy of a branch of manufacture from which, until recently, the British manufacturer was excluded by the prohibitory duty on glass. His Royal Highness remarked the deficiency of this country in bronzes, in which we are greatly surpassed by other nations. The specimens of oak carving he regarded as the means of enabling the designs of the best artists to be multiplied and executed at a cheap rate, and expressed his hope that the great powers of that machinery would be used on the very best designs only of the most eminent artists. In the process of colouring on china his Royal Highness remarked that we were making rapid progress, and the exquisite vases in china decorated with flowers were praised. The larger specimens of decorated earthenware were commended, especially those decorated with foliage in relief. On the whole it appeared that this exhibition, which had its origin in the recent efforts for extending the usefulness of the society, which have been made under the auspices of the Prince, seemed to have fulfilled the object of at once exhibiting to the public how much our manufacturers have done and how much they may still have to achieve. The exhibition has also been visited by many noble and distinguished personages who take an interest in the progress of our arts and manufactures.

THE NEWCASTLE AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—That portion of this line which extends from Berwick to Chathill was publicly opened last Monday. Between Chathill and Morpeth, passengers are conveyed by omnibuses. It is expected that the entire line will be completed in the course of next month, when there will be an uninterrupted line of railway communication between London and Edinburgh.



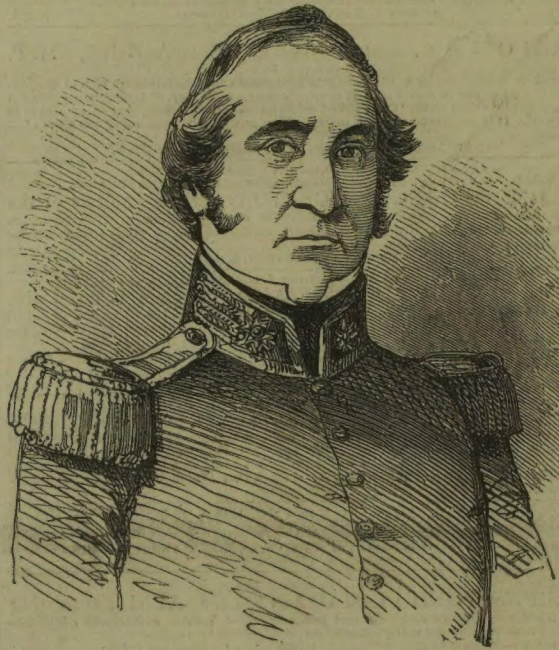
LONG-EARED FOX, AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

COLONEL THOMAS H. BENTON.

THOMAS HART BENTON is a distinguished member of the Senate of the United States, for Missouri, who has just been chosen to an office to which we have nothing similar, and which can only be required during war: it is that of Commissioner of the Government, or rather of the President, of the United States for superintending the operations of the army in Mexico. He is, in fact, the political chief of the army, as General Taylor is the military commander. Though a civilian, Mr. Benton is given military rank, to enable him to discharge his duties, and goes to the South with the commission of a Major-General. Politics mingle so largely in all the circumstances of this war, that it is absolutely necessary the President and his party, the Democrats, should be represented actively on the scene of operations. Mr. Benton, as an old, tried, and trusted member of that party, is, therefore, sent on the mission, which resembles that of the Commissioners of the French Convention in the armies of the Revolution, before the rise of Napoleon. An unsuccessful or dilatory General was frequently arrested by them in the midst of his troops, sent to Paris and guillotined. But such Oriental despotism is not, we apprehend, to be the rule of the Western Republic, in dealing with its military commanders. At the best, the appointment exhibits a want of confidence in the General of the Troops, which may or may not be well founded. Experience is not in favour of a controul by civilians over military operations. It creates discord and quarrels. Dumouriez had to arrest the commissioners sent to command him; Napoleon never obeyed anybody: Wellington was often embarrassed by the "instructions" of the Cabinet at home, and to the controul of the Anlic Council of Austria over the Generals of its armies can be traced its loss of Italy twice repeated; it was an old and absurd system that quite broke down when opposed to such a man as Napoleon. But the Mexicans are not Frenchmen, and Santa Anna may be safer to deal with than the Corsican.

Mr. Benton is by birth a North Carolinian, being a native of the County of Orange. The ancestors of Colonel Benton were among the leaders of the Revolution of 1775, and contributed in every way to the service of their country. The family of the Harts, from which he is descended on the mother's side, was one of the most active in the State in furtherance of the settlement of Kentucky, which was originally commenced in North Carolina, under the name of the Transylvania Colony; and it is sometimes cited by North Carolinians, with no little pride, that the people of that State (and among them the Harts) were the real backers of the famous Daniel Boone.

Mr. Benton's senatorial life dates from the year 1820, when, at about the age of thirty-seven, he was elected by the Legislature of Missouri, before the formal admission of that State into the Union by Congress. He had removed to Missouri about five years before, from Tennessee, where he had immediately risen to distinction at the bar. It will be remembered that the representatives from that State were not admitted to their seats in Congress till the succeeding year. The interval Col. Benton devoted to study, in preparation for the career which a worthy ambition had already, doubtless, marked out before him in public life. Within that time he made himself master, in particular, of the Spanish language; and, to a considerable extent, of its literature. Col. Benton early rose to a prominent position in the Senate.



COLONEL BENTON.

He was a determined member of the Opposition during the Presidency of Mr. Adams, as he was one of the main pillars of support to the Democratic Administration which succeeded it. He is, and has always been, a decided Democrat; it is this arduous devotion to the service of the Democratic cause, in opposition to all encroachments on the plain original principle of equality of rights, which has given such distinguished *clat* to his name throughout the whole American Union.

In the style of his oratory, Mr. Benton is forcible and very effective in the powerful struggle of debate. The manner is rhetorical, and he is at times singularly happy in his metaphorical illustrations, in which he is very abundant. He is laborious in the preparation of his materials, as he is usually luminous and forcible in their arrangement and use. Some of his best efforts have, however, been entirely extemporaneous. He has that faculty indispensable to greatness, a strong memory; and his extensive reading, and particularly his familiarity with all ancient and modern history, often supplies him with happy and striking illustrations of his position. But his great strength consists in the sincere force of his own convictions, in his unhesitating confidence in the eventual support of his opinions by the verdict of the public judgment.

In all the domestic relations of life, Mr. Benton is a remarkably exemplary man; he is highly fortunate and happy in his family. He mixes little in general society, being but rarely tempted by any of its attractions from his own fireside, his family, studies, and the public business, to which his zealous attention is unremitting. In person he is large, robust, of florid complexion, and powerful frame, capable of enduring fatigue, both mental and physical, under which but few other men could bear up.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSIONS ON THE CONTINENT.—A dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal mine near Mons, on the 22nd ultimo, at a time when fifty men were in it. Twenty-six were killed; the others were got out more or less injured. An explosion of the same kind also took place on the 23rd ultimo, in one of the coal pits of La Graine, in Alsace, and caused a dreadful loss of life. Out of thirty-six workmen in the pit at the moment, twenty-four perished, and the other twelve are seriously burnt. Seventeen of the bodies have been got out, but the other seven still remain in the pit, it being impossible to reach the spot where they are lying, in consequence of a portion of the coal-bed being on fire. Nothing has transpired to show how this accident has occurred.

FASTING IN A PRISON.—On Sunday, the 21st ult., a sermon was preached to the prisoners in Chester Castle, on the state of the country and the command of her Majesty in Council to observe a fast on the following Wednesday. Notice was given, that if any of the prisoners wished to abstain on that day, they should give in their names to the chaplain, showing that it must be a voluntary act on their part: twenty-three men and thirteen women gave in their names, and abstained from their chief meal, dinner, on that day. A collection was also made by the officers and servants of the Castle, for the poor suffering Irish, which amounted to £2 7s. 6d. More will be added to it. Eight out of the twenty-three men had not given in their names to the chaplain; but, after the sermon on the fast-day, they declined having their dinners, so that they, with the twenty-eight others, only had 8 oz. of bread the whole day. The sermon on the fast-day was preached by the chaplain, from Numbers xi. 33. Many of the prisoners were observed to be in tears, and, at the request of the governor, the services were attended by all the officers and servants of the county gaol.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A letter of the 2d ult., from Napoli, in Greece, records a horrible event:—A day or two before two brothers, Demetrius and Theodosius Tryphopoulos, had been condemned to death for brigandage, and were brought to the town to be executed. Both allowed themselves to be conducted to the foot of the scaffold; but at the moment the executioner was about to tie Demetrius to the fatal plank, he, being a man of extraordinary strength, broke his bonds, and, throwing down the executioner and his assistants, attempted to escape. They endeavoured to secure him, but he made a desperate resistance, and cruelly ill-treated them. At last, after a long and violent struggle, the executioner drew a knife from his pocket, caused his corpse to be decapitated. The other brother, Theodosius, was perfectly resigned, and trembled convulsively. He gave himself quietly up to the executioners, and in a few minutes ceased to exist.

AN IRISH PAUPER.—An Irishman, who had been begging piteously, was taken up before the Warrington magistrates the other day, and on searching him, nothing was found but a large ball of soap. He prayed they would not take that from him, as "he liked to be clean, though he was poor." The earnestness of his entreaty led the gentlemen to cut the piece of soap in two, and inside, was found, in gold, £16.

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